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Garment Workers=Laundry Workers' Dispute

In October, 1905, shortly before the Pittsburg convention of the American Federation of Labor was held, the LABOR CLARION called attention to the jurisdiction dispute between the United Garment Workers of America and the International Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers, and stated that the question would be presented to the A. F. of L. convention for adjustment. For reasons hereinafter given, this was not done, and at this time it appears that the general officers of the two organizations concerned are determined to impose on the members of their local unions on this Coast conditions that are decidedly obnoxious, and which, it was generally understood here, would not be insisted on.

The trouble arose when the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers, some time ago, made claim of jurisdiction over people employed in any capacity in the manufacture of shirts of all kinds. Henry White, then General Secretary of the Garment Workers, conceded to the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers jurisdiction over operators engaged in the manufacture of laundered and starched shirts. Later, however, the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers reasserted their claim of jurisdiction over all shirt makers. Finally an agreement was made at Troy, N. Y., which is one of the most extraordinary documents having relation to jurisdiction disputes between labor unions that exists. The provisions of this agreement read as follows:

"First—That all overalls, coats and jumpers factories come under the jurisdiction of the U. G. W. of A.

"Second—That all shirt factories come under the jurisdiction of the S., W. and L. W. I. U.

"Third—Should a factory make overalls, pants, coats and shirts, the proportion of product to decide the jurisdiction as follows:

"If 51 per cent or more of the product is overalls, pants or coats, the factory comes under the jurisdiction of the United Garment Workers of America, or if 51 per cent or more of the product is shirts, the factory comes under the jurisdiction of the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union.

"Fourth—No U. G. W. of A. label shall appear on shirts, or no S., W. and L. W. I. U. label shall appear on any overalls, coats or jumpers.

"Fifth—In granting label to factories making overalls, coats, pants and shirts the executive board of both organizations shall investigate and enforce the price list, or conditions as adopted by both organizations.

"Sixth—Should a member of one organization secure temporary work in a composite shop in any department under the jurisdiction of the other organization, his membership card shall be recognized for a period of three months. If, however, a member remains in said factory over that time he shall then join the organization having jurisdiction over said factory, subject to the local by-laws in the city where such application is made.

"Seventh—That the wage scale for operating as adopted by the garment workers be the minimum scale as guidance for both organizations."

The local unions of both Garment Workers and Laundry Workers on this Coast strongly objected to the enforcement of this agreement, with the result that no attempt was made to give it immediate effect in this section. Thereafter the Laundry Workers held a convention here and approved a resolution favoring the exclusion of all but laundry workers from their organization, conceding to the Garment Workers jurisdiction over shirt, waist and collar operators. The question was submitted to the referendum, and an insignificant majority of those voting defeated the resolution. Extraneous

conditions induced the largest local of the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers to refuse to vote on the question, although a large majority of the members of that local favored a straight laundry workers' organization.

Later the Garment Workers of this city, anticipating an attempt of the international officials to enforce the obnoxious agreement, brought the matter before the Labor Council of this city, and, with the co-operation of the Laundry Workers' Union of San Francisco, secured the adoption of the following:

"WHEREAS, The Garment Workers of America of this coast have, since their organization, exercised jurisdiction over the shirt-making industry of this section, issuing the union label to manufacturers of shirts, and forcing a large number of Chinese out of this industry; and,

"WHEREAS, An attempt is now being made by the general officers of the International Union of Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers to exercise jurisdiction over the shirt workers of this coast now affiliated with the Garment Workers; and,

"WHEREAS, The Laundry Workers' locals of this coast do not favor the movement to exercise jurisdiction over the shirt, collar and cuff makers, but are decidedly in favor of relinquishing all claim on the shirt, collar and cuff makers and of restricting the membership of the International Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers to people employed in laundries, as is the case now on this coast; and,

"WHEREAS, The San Francisco Labor Council believes that the conditions now existing on this coast with respect to the jurisdiction exercised by the Garment Workers and the Laundry Workers are for the best interests of these unions in particular, and organized labor in general; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the delegate of this Council to the Pittsburg convention of the American Federation of Labor be and he is hereby instructed to favor the abrogation of the so-called Troy agreement of February, 1904, and the concession of the manufacturing branches of the International Union of Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers to the United Garment Workers of America, thereby making the former organization a union of Laundry Workers exclusively."

J. O. Walsh, ex-President of the Labor Council, was chosen to represent the Council at the Pittsburg convention of the A. F. of L., and he was thoroughly in sympathy with the position taken by the Laundry Workers and Garment Workers of this city. When the intention of Delegate Walsh became known to the general officers of the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers and the United Garment Workers, they formally requested Walsh to withdraw the resolution. The request, which was communicated by Delegate Walsh to the Labor Council, reads as follows:

"PITTSBURG, PA., NOV. 20, 1905.

"Mr. J. O. Walsh, Delegate from San Francisco Labor Council—DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: The undersigned, representing their respective International Unions, after giving thorough consideration to the resolution from the San Francisco Labor Council relative to the jurisdiction over shirt workers, have mutually agreed, that in view of the fact that the 51 per cent agreement referred to has never been and is not now in force, and in view of the agreement between representatives of both organizations to meet in Rochester, N. Y., on December 1st, 1905, in an effort to adjudicate the questions in dispute, therefore we have mutually requested you on behalf of our respective organization to withdraw the said resolution.

"J. A. RICKERT, General President.

"For the United Garment Workers of America.

"J. W. SMILEY, General President.

"For the International Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers."

When the representatives of both organizations

met in Rochester, N. Y., on December 1, 1905, the 51 per cent agreement hereinbefore quoted was adopted, with the addition of the following clause:

"Eighth—In San Francisco, where there are 51 per cent shirt workers in shops now under the jurisdiction of the United Garment Workers of America, they shall remain for the time being under the jurisdiction of the United Garment Workers, and shall use the label of the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers on all shirts.

"Ninth—Existing agreements shall continue till date of expiration."

This agreement was signed by T. A. Rickert, General President, and B. A. Larger, General Secretary of the United Garment Workers of America, and J. W. Smiley, General President, and John J. Manning, General Secretary of the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union. A few weeks ago the Garment Workers of this city were notified by their general officers that when their supply of Garment Workers' labels for shirts was exhausted they must use the label of the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers on shirts instead of the Garment Workers' Label. Nothing was said, however, regarding the transfer of members of one union to another—that may be expected later, probably the attempt will be made when General Secretary Manning of the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers arrives here within a few weeks, in accordance with notification received a short time ago by the Laundry Workers' local of this city.

Whether or not the general officers of these two organizations insist on applying the 51 per cent arrangement to the locals on the Pacific Coast, the absurd ruling regarding the use of the labels of the two unions will practically demoralize two of the strongest unions of this city. The Garment Workers of San Francisco have succeeded in inducing several of the largest local manufacturers of shirts, overalls and other lines of men's clothing to dispense with Chinese labor and to use the label of the Garment Workers on their products. By insistent agitation, the union has created a demand for products bearing the label of the Garment Workers that has resulted in largely increased business for the union manufacturers. The manufacturers who employ members of the Garment Workers' Union and use the label of that union are thoroughly satisfied with existing conditions, and are decidedly adverse to complying with the rule which would compel them to use the label of the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers. They have spent many thousands of dollars in advertising their products bearing the label of the Garment Workers, and it has practically become a feature of their trade-marks. But little advertising of the Laundry Workers' label has been done on this Coast, and that has been confined to requests that union people insist that the label appear on "price lists" which accompany laundered clothing as a guarantee that the work was done in a union laundry. Aside from this the label of the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers is only to be found in this city on collars and cuffs made by the Union Collar Company of Troy, N. Y. Neither collars nor cuffs are made by any of the manufacturers on this Coast.

Even though the 51 per cent agreement with respect to the organization to which operatives shall belong is not enforced in this city, the extraordi-

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JUDGE HOLDOM'S INJUNCTION FRENZY.

BY SAMUEL GOMPERS.

We have already referred to the sickening hypocrisy of many of the critics, censors and self-appointed advisers of organized labor. We have shown how little honesty and truth there are in the writings and mouthings on the subject of labor's "obedience to law." Recent performances by certain plutocratic Dogberries, who would have labor believe that they represent law, justice and equity, require some additional comment on the subject.

Labor is told in and out of season by thousands of editorial writers, orators, and judges that no fault would be found with unions and union effort to improve industrial conditions if all strikes were peaceable, and if violence, compulsion of non-union men, intimidation, and the like, were unknown in labor disputes. "What we object to as wrong, outrageous, intolerable," say these gentry, "is lawlessness," and by lawlessness, they tell us further, they mean "slugging," threats of personal injury, and similar offenses.

Let us test the sincerity of these protestations once more by asking what their attitude has been toward the printers' strike for an eight-hour day. Has that strike been lawless, characterized by any form of violence? This is what the New York *Sun* has said about it (and is as true as it was when the lines were written):

"A Model Strike—So far in its history the strike of the union printers against the book and job offices in New York City has differed in one important particular from many previous contests of a similar nature, in that it has been free from violence and outrage. The union men, exercising their undoubted right to quit work, walked out of their employers' shops over a week ago. Since then the employers have borne public testimony to the good order observed by their former workmen and the absence from their campaign of violations of the law.

"Too often a strike means bludgeonings, sandbaggings, attempts at arson, the distribution of explosives, and similar terrifying tactics. The printers' struggle of 1906 sees the adoption of no such measures, in its early stages at least, and witnesses the use of proper arguments, offers of better treatment and the like, to induce support and win recruits."

A leading Chicago newspaper, the *Record-Herald*, in mentioning the New York tribute to the legal and pacific character of the printers' strike in that city, took occasion to say that in Chicago, too, there has been no lawlessness in connection with the printers' strike. From no city in the country has there come a complaint against the striking printers that they are guilty of violence or intimidation.

Yet it is in connection with this legal and well-conducted strike that a Chicago judge named Holdom has issued one of the most monstrous and tyrannical injunctions known to the most plutocratic of legal sophists. It is for alleged violation of this asinine injunction that Holdom had the impudence to sentence two officers of the Chicago Typographical Union, Messrs. Wright and Bessette, to jail for contempt.

What was the "contempt" of these defendants? As Mr. Wright truthfully said: "It was an utter impossibility to obey the injunction in all its details, because to do so would mean the disbanding of the union."

The injunction violated every fundamental right of citizenship. It prohibited not only peaceable picketing, but any moral suasion whatever, and even any lawful attempt by the printers to induce non-union printers to join the union.

This worse than Russian order was issued in the name of law and equity. Holdom had the hardihood to say in passing judgment that he was "merely the instrument of the law."

Of what law? Not of any law ever enacted by an American Legislature. He was the instrument of law framed in plutocratic offices and clubs, based on shameless perversion of equity principles and violent misconstruction of so-called precedents.

Such "law" no self-respecting "defendant" will obey for a moment. Judicial usurpation and anarchy are not "law," and American labor is too intelligent and courageous to submit to the "law" as laid down by bigoted or ignorant tools of plutocracy.

But what have the "obey the law" moralists had to say concerning the Holdom performances? Have they very gently told him he was going too far, that he abused his power and thereby was bringing the law into discredit? Have they asked him how he expected to teach obedience to law by creating offenses not known to the law and punishing for contempt men who had done nothing wrong, nothing legally or morally reprehensible?

No, the censors of union labor have had nothing to say. Their silence has been profound. They lacked the elementary honesty, or the courage, to offer the mildest objection to the Holdom sort of injunctions, even when issued in connection with a "model" strike. The sincerity and value of their advice to labor, of their appeals to law and equal rights, will be thoroughly appreciated by impartial men.

In view of the Holdomist absurdities palmed off as "law," it is well to quote here a recent decision of the Supreme Court of Indiana in one injunction case, where it had been attempted to prevent a whole union from peaceably picketing, persuading employees to join strikers, or otherwise "weaning" them from certain employers. The court refused to enjoin any one who was not a rowdy and disturber of the peace, and used the following language:

"It is generally conceded in this country and in England that workmen, when free from contract obligations, may not only themselves, singly and in combination, cease to work for any employer, but may also, as a means of accomplishing a legitimate purpose, use all lawful and peaceful means to induce others to quit or refuse employment. The law, having granted workmen the right to strike to secure better conditions from their employers, grants them also the use of those means and agencies, not inconsistent with the rights of others, that are necessary to make the strike effective.

"This embraces the right to support their contest by argument, persuasion, and such favors and accommodations as they have within their control. The law will not deprive endeavor and energy of their just reward when exercised for a legitimate purpose and in a legitimate manner. So, in a contest between capital and labor, on the one hand, to secure higher wages, and on the other to resist it, argument and persuasion to win support and co-operation from others are proper to either side, provided they are of a character to leave the persons solicited feeling at liberty to comply or not, as they please."

Contrast this position with Holdom's grotesque prohibition against "weaning" employees, urging them to join the printers' union, or offering them work elsewhere.

Holdom imagines, apparently, that non-union men are the slaves, the property of the employer. Only on such a theory can his order be explained at all. It is the duty and right of union labor to show him that he is mistaken. The non-union men are not in a legal sense the chattels of employers, and the union men are not such weak, cowardly simpletons as to mistake Holdomism for law and sense.

There is also another feature of Judge Holdom's injunction proceedings to which reference is necessary. He not only found Messrs. Wright and Bessette guilty of contempt, but he also found the Typographical Union of Chicago guilty of contempt for violation of his silly and wicked injunction.

The union members are engaged in a peaceable, lawful strike to improve their condition. They induced non-union men to quit work by payment of the same money benefits paid to the printers on strike. This was the violation and the "crime" upon which the union was found guilty.

Now, quite apart from the justice or injustice of

the injunction, the asininity of Holdom in finding the union, as such, guilty of contempt must be quite apparent.

What if the union declines to pay the fine of \$1,500 imposed upon it by Holdom? Will he send the union to jail?

Oh! to what follies does the stretch of unlawful judicial power drive the Holdoms and their coterie in their maniacal frenzy to crush labor! But they are kicking against the prix.

Labor is organizing more thoroughly than ever. The working people realize more fully as time goes on, and Holdomism becomes a potent convincing factor, that they must rely on their trade unions and Federation entirely for the protection of their rights and the advancement of their interests.

In spite of all the hostile employers' associations, miscalled Citizens' Alliances, and their pliant tools, whether judicial or otherwise, the wage-earners of America will stick to their lawfully constituted unions and organize their yet unorganized fellow-workers.

The non-unionist of today will be the proud union man of tomorrow.

The principle of brotherhood is but beginning to be understood by the toilers, and when they more fully realize the potency of organization and solidarity, which in other words mean "bearing each other's burdens," to attain their rights and the justice which are their lawful, constitutional, and natural due, Holdomism will be buried in oblivion by mankind's genuine contempt.

A WOMAN IN THE CASE.

There is "always a woman in the case," and this applies to the label movement. It will never be a success until you get the women thoroughly interested in it, says the *Garment Workers' Weekly Bulletin*.

The union label is a badge of honor, and you cannot have too many of them about you. Your clothing, hat, shoes and tobacco should bear them if you are a worthy trades unionist.

An insistent demand for the union label will overcome the injunction in every case. The union label cannot be enjoined. Demand it upon all occasions.

A union man's wife should always endeavor to uphold union principles. She should always remember that her husband receives better pay and works fewer hours than he would if he did not belong to a union. She should, therefore, insist on union-made goods.

An exchange suggests that there are two things the editor of a labor paper never wants to pay any attention to—abuse and flattery. The first can't hurt him and the second can't help him.

If all the women in this country would demand and buy only such goods as bear the union label, sweatshops, child labor and female slavery would be speedily abolished. A realization of this truth should swell the ranks of the local Woman's Label League.

Patronize home industry. Spend your money where you earn it. Before you go out to buy anything, look over the columns of your labor paper. You can find the merchants who want your trade represented there.

A constant demand for the label on articles purchased by union people will result in curtailing the output on goods manufactured by unfair concerns. The union label is the battle axe of organized labor, and should always be in demand.

Every time a woman does something to encourage the use of union labels she is working directly in her own interests. Every time she does anything to strengthen the trades-union movement she strengthens and fortifies her own position for better social and economic surroundings.

President Roosevelt has issued an executive order prohibiting officers and employees of the Government from soliciting an increase of pay or influencing or attempting to influence legislation in their own interest.

THE MORAL SIDE OF THE TRADE UNION

If Lawson and Folk and Steffens and Miss Tarbell keep up the race, the only clean, respectable institution left in the country will be trade unionism.

By the time Miss Tarbell got through with the Standard Oil trust, it hadn't a shred of decency left. The criminal word "plunder" was written all over it. She proved it to be a gigantic pyramid of loot and wreckage. The popular opinion of Rockefeller today is not that he is an organizer, but a conspirator.

Where she dropped the story, Lawson has picked it up. He doesn't write from the outside, like Miss Tarbell. He is an insider and knows more about the tricks of monopoly. According to him, the whole gang of Wall street millionaires, from Morgan down to Addicks, is nothing but a crowd of "sure thing" gamblers and gold brick swindlers.

Even the demi-gods of insurance, who have been sitting on the topmost peak of respectability, wearing halos and pretending to be the protectors of widows and orphans, are accused of being runners for Wall street gambling concerns.

Folk and Steffens are busy painting the word "graft" on the leading business men of American cities. If what they say is true, our corrupt politicians are only the hired burglars of our Chamber of Commerce. They are sent into public offices to hand out special privileges just as a boy is sent into a back window by a house-breaker to hand out the silverware.

Now, what do you think would happen if all these charges had been against labor unions? Give Gompers the reputation of Addicks, and how long would he be left at liberty? Give John Mitchell the black record of John D. Rockefeller, and what would the coal trust do with him in its righteous wrath?

If what is now being proved against the beef trust were proved against the American Federation of Labor, Congress would hold a special session and wipe it out of existence. Every pulpiteer in our forty-seven States would roar his indignation, and the W. C. T. U. would send in petitions ten miles long against unionism.

Suppose that the criminals who were dug up in St. Louis by Folk had been trade union officials, do you think that they would have escaped punishment so easily? Every one of them would be today behind the bars.

Suppose the Iroquois theater had belonged to the Carpenters' Union, do you think such a tragedy would have ended up in a general whitewashing?

The fact is that trade unionists have to live up to a higher standard of morality than any other class of citizens. They are under the law, not over it, like the trusts and the judges and the lawyers and the politicians. If they make one slip, down comes the net and they are caught. You may be sure that when labor leaders are at large, it is because they have a right to be let alone. The same cannot be said of many millionaires.

Do you know that union officials handle millions of dollars every year, yet how seldom do you hear of any dishonesty? The Molders' Union alone last year had an income of over \$650,000 and everything right to a penny.

The present treasurer of the Bricklayers' Union has held the job since before many of the members were born and never had a cent go astray. These are not exceptions, but simply show the general rule.

In money matters the record of trade unionism is better than that of the banks or insurance companies. Did you ever hear of a union losing its funds by backing a Wall street game? Do you know one labor organization that lost money in "Steel preferred" or "Amalgamated Copper"? Did you ever hear of a trade union capitalizing itself at \$50,000,000 and selling the stock to its members? Can you name one prominent labor leader who has ever been caught in such a dirty and disreputable finance as the Shipbuilding trust, promoted by that anti-unionist, Charles M. Schwab?

In all the probing of political corruption that has

been going on in the past few years, have you heard of any trade union that has been bribing Legislatures and stealing franchises? Not one. There isn't a church in the United States that has a cleaner reputation in this respect. Have you ever heard of a divorce scandal in true union circles?

There is no cleaner or more honorable piece of cardboard in the country than a paid-up union card. No corporation character or professional diploma can compare with it. The man who belongs to a union can hold his head high and say: "I belong to a straight crowd of men who want nothing but what belongs to them."

Both mentally and morally the skilled union worker of America can take his stand with the best. Nothing but modesty keeps him down. A few days before he died John Swinton, that noble champion of wage-workers, said in a public meeting: "I am free to say, after mingling for a lifetime with men of all sorts and conditions from Wall street and Herald Square to the Santa Fe River and Pike's Peak, that the workingmen's unions contain plenty of members whose mental caliber is equal to that of the more prominent men in business or finance."

I am not saying that labor leaders are stained glass angels, or that trade unions never make mistakes and never do wrong. But I do say that when you compare unionism and its leaders with capitalism and its leaders, unionism will take the prize from any fair-minded jury. And long after capitalism has toppled to its fall, unionism will be on top of the earth and carrying on better business in a better way. That's all.—Herbert N. Casson.

PHILADELPHIA'S OPEN SHOP.

This is how the "American" or "civilized" open shop is run in Philadelphia, told by one who worked in one of these "run our own business" concerns: When you apply for a job you go to the office of the president of the Clothing Manufacturers' Association for a card. After going through the "sweatbox" you are given a card with the name of the firm you are to go to see and also the name of the individual you are to ask for. This "passport" is signed by Mr. President. When you get a job you cannot leave, even if the wage does not suit you; you must get a "release" before you can go. No other boss will hire you, and if you should get a job somewhere else by saying you are a stranger in the city, when the foreman or timekeeper misses you he visits the various cutting rooms of different firms and points you out as if you were one of his escaped slaves. The open shop is nothing more or less than a combination to keep down wages.—*Clothing Trades Bulletin.*

"THE MAN WITH THE HOE."

"The coal miner is 'The Man With the Hoe,' and my sympathies are with him in this impending struggle." So declared Edwin Markham, the poet-philosopher, at the home of Pittsburg friends whom he is visiting. "The miner is one of those who is not getting an opportunity to live a complete life," continued the poet. "It is not enough that a man should have bread. The sentiment is not mine, but Christ's. A man needs, besides bread, something of beauty in his life and that of his family. I know that the labor unions and labor leaders have made mistakes, and will make more. Nevertheless, I have neither seen nor heard of a case where a worker received too much. And so, without going into the merits of this particular coal situation, I repeat that my sympathies are with the miners, on general principles, and because in all the world's history the worker has never had a fair chance to live a round life."

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor has announced that while the Federation will use every effort to avoid a strike of coal miners, that body will give the United Mine Workers its full support in the event that a strike should be declared.

DECENT WAGE THE RIGHT OF LABOR.

The "Wage Question" was the subject of an address by the Rev. Thomas J. Gasson, S. J., of Boston College before the Boston Central Labor Union at its meeting in Wells Memorial Hall, recently. Every available seat was occupied, and many of the delegates were standing in the aisles. The views of the speaker were in hearty accord with the delegates as was shown by the frequent bursts of applause which greeted his remarks. At the close of his address the reverend gentleman was given a rising vote of thanks. He said in part:

"No reflecting man can contemplate the present condition of life without being deeply impressed by the fact that the paramount questions of the hour are those which deal with the relations between capital and labor, between the employer and the employee.

"In fact, the labor question as it is called, seems to have overshadowed nearly every other question, and men are evidently more desirous of having this problem solved than they are of deciding the form and functions of the government under which they live. Inseparably connected with the subject is the question of wages, or the fair remuneration of labor.

"It is absurd to say that the economic life of the nation may be viewed as something independent of the code of morals. Justice then must reign in the economic sphere, unless we are prepared to admit an overwhelming tyranny of force and the supremacy of matter. We may safely say, then, that where the compensation is in proportion to the work performed, the contract between master and workman is fair, and the claims of equity have been recognized.

"But how are we to determine this proposition, how shall we decide the proper amount of wages to be paid? The question is not without many difficulties. To simplify matters, let us take, first of all, the case of ordinary service, of unskilled labor. What shall we consider as a proper return?

"Shall we say, as many do, that labor is common merchandise, a commodity which the employer may purchase in the cheapest market, irrespective of all considerations of justice or humanity? May labor be considered in the nature of a bale of goods put up for sale for which the buyer will offer the lowest imaginable price? To assert this is to close one's eyes to a truth patent to all. The living man cannot be reduced to a bale of merchandise. Labor is not a mere abstraction, it is a concrete reality; it is not something devoid of life, it is not something separable from the living agent; it is a part of the man; it is the outflow of his energy, the crystallization of his vital force; it is the wear and tear of his life, and no system of wages preserves the laws of justice unless these facts are taken into consideration.

"The laborer, consequently, in his toil, gives part of his life, and justice demands that in return he receives what is necessary to maintain life, not only in himself, but in his wife and children. Hence the workingman has the right to demand for his compensation all that is needed to support himself and those naturally dependent upon him in a condition of moderate comfort. I say in a condition of moderate comfort, for just as the breadwinner is not a piece of merchandise, so neither is he a beast of burden—and the return he receives must be sufficient to enable him to pass his days in respectable surroundings, to live upon wholesome food, to wear decent clothing and to educate his children in a fitting manner for the stern tragedy of life.

"As long as employers hold to the principle that labor may be regarded as any other marketable commodity, so long will they fling to the winds the pressing claims of justice and humanity. But if a healthy theory of economics flourishes among us, if men are brought to see that in the pursuit of wealth due regard must be had to the fundamental moral code, if employers learn, as learn they should, that the bond between them and their toilers is a moral bond entailing on both sides the most sacred obligations of conscience, binding them in such wise that fraud, deceit or dishonesty therein are crimes menacing the very existence of the nation, then may we hope to see the day of victory for the breadwinner, and the realization of the toilers' earthly paradise."

RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES.

The American workman feels that he will be permitted to do anything he chooses without hindrance from his employer except a good living, says the *Railroad Trainmen's Journal*. It does not follow that because there are certain employers who are willing to be fair that there have been no influences of any kind brought to bear to lead up to that opinion, for regardless of how fair the employer may be, he cannot be expected to look at the question of work and wages from any other viewpoint than his own until he is shown the justice of considering the rights of the other side.

The writer has had some experience in the settlement of disputed questions between the employer and the employe, and has noted the difference in employers ranging from extreme fairness to the other extreme of unfairness in business. The latter employer is the one who stands in the way of fair working conditions and his arbitrary demand to be allowed to spend his own money as he elects and his insistence that the law defend him in doing so, are responsible for all the present troubles between capital and labor.

Wages and working conditions must be the same in all industries in the same field where competition is the rule of business. One employer cannot work his men eight hours a day, give them the advantages of clean and well-ventilated workshops and other conditions that make labor easier if the other competitors work longer hours, pay less wages and do not spend money to make their work rooms better and more pleasant and healthful. It is simply out of the question for the one right-minded employer to do as he would like to do and meet competition in business. When, in any given field of industry, there is organization of employes and collective bargaining is the rule between the employer and employe there are the same conditions in all shops and competition is on the same basis of cost production. Strange as it may seem, where there are conditions of this kind it is impossible for any one industry to get below the scale, for men will not work for lower than the prevailing wage rate, unless it be for a temporary stake and a chance to move on somewhere else. To this alone the general eight-hour day owes more than anything else aside from the inception of the movement itself.

• In bringing about the settlement of controversies between capital and labor there is much to be said of the rights and liberties of both sides to the question. If the selfish and arbitrary dispositions that are pretty certain to be found on both sides are eliminated and a common ground is found between them, there is seldom much to be dreaded in the way of a serious disagreement, but it very often happens that it is impossible to get together for one side or the other, or both, will stick to its own side in defense of its rights as it regards them.

The question of what is right and what is permissible, or to what extent shall a person enjoy what he is pleased to call his liberties, covers a wide range of discussion—and the courts.

The employer declares he has a right to hire whom he pleases and to pay what wages he pleases. Legally he is right; morally he is often wrong, but moral law does not hold against the other kind made and provided very often to serve a special purpose that morally is nothing less than criminal.

An employer has no more right to employ men, women or children at wages that mean a beggarly existence and life in poverty and disease, that is spread to every corner of the earth through their products, than he would have to employ a yellow fever victim to enter the crowded streets of a city for the purpose of making people ill for the further purpose of selling them some cure-all he might be placing on the market. One is just as criminal as the other. If there is a difference in degree the employer of disease-breeding labor is the greater offender because his disease-contaminated products work silently and insidiously in the contamination of the general public.

The right to employ at the employer's price is abused and it should not be permitted to continue unchallenged and unprevented, yet we have that old constitutional phantom that permits wholesale infection as a legal right if it is done in the pursuit of life, liberty, happiness and the right to have property, etc. When any legal right becomes a moral wrong and the evidence is so conclusive as it is in every manufacturing center in this country moral right should take precedence over legal wrong.

The liberty of the employe to accept what he pleases is exactly on the same basis of comparative right and wrong. If this were not so there would be no such continued insistence on the right of the employer to pay starvation wages because he can get the employes and no such insistence on the part of the low-priced employe that he can work for what he wants to accept. No one wants low wages; he takes them because the employer can get workmen for the price offered.

The labor organization stands between the low-paying employer and the low-wage-receiving employe, and it demands that every workman receive wages sufficient to enable him to live decently if he wants to and it is certain that if he can he will bring up his standard of living. It may take some time to get the low-standard-living workman started, but he will go fast enough after he knows there is something better for him if he wants it.

The labor organization is criticized because it stands in the way of the individual and independent workman and compels him to accept better wages when he wants to "exercise his constitutional right to work for starvation wages." This burning demand to work for starvation wages is a pleasant fiction of the employer who talks constitutional right and exercises his portion of it to jolly his low-wage employe into being robbed of what is legally and morally supposed to be his share of constitutional right.

But, the objection to labor organization on the part of the employer goes on its way, as it always has gone, damning the organization for attempting to better the conditions of all of the people and forming counter organizations of employers for the sole purpose of bettering the conditions of a very few of the people at the expense of all of the rest of the people.

The pernicious interference of labor organizations with the rights and liberties of non-union employes and Association employers is harped on at every turn by the very employers who have raised their own trade organizations and will not do business with those who have not joined the Employers' Association.

There is an instance at hand in Cleveland, Ohio, as the result of the printers' strike. The Association has given it out, or some of its members have, that where a shop concedes the demands of the printers that no business will be given it by the members of the Association. Here the Association takes the high ground that what is right for the employers is wrong for the employes. The strike in this city is not for the closed shop, but for the forty-eight hours per week at the fifty-four hours' per week wages. There is no closed shop question at issue; the printers do not care whether the shops are open or closed; they ask for the hours and wages. This is only one instance of hundreds of thousands of the same kind. It shows the inconsistency of the employer's stand for what he calls the rights and liberties of the employers and the non-union employes.

Aside from the few weak-minded employes who think they know what they mean when they talk of their independence in not being at the orders of any union, the remainder of the workmen know that it is the labor organization that has gotten for them their wages and hours. A labor organization must make terms for all employes whether they are members or not. It is impossible for unions to confine their benefits to their own membership. The most "independent" workman and the bitterest against labor organization knows that when a labor organization makes terms for its members that the same

terms will be given, as a rule and in time, to every other man engaged in the same occupation if he is outside of the union. If this were not so every selfish, "independent" workman would get into the union without delay. He would be too selfish to remain outside. It is the liberty of labor organizations to demand a right to live decently and raise its children in intelligence and on this right to care for the present and provide for the future it can go ahead with organization, fully assured that it is within its rights and not interfering with the liberties of anyone.

ATTEND MEETINGS OF YOUR UNION.

Why don't you attend the meetings of your union regularly? Is it because you have other engagements, or that you are too busy and cannot spare the time, or is it because you have become careless and indifferent as to whether your union is a success or not? My friends, it must be distinctly understood that men are called together for some purpose or other, with some object in view and some end to be gained. Did you ever study the purposes, the objects and aims, the desires and intentions of organized labor? If so, is it possible that you are one of the "Don't Cares?" I can hardly believe so. Trades unions stand for more than increased wages and shorter hours; they stand for the protection of the home, the education of the masses, the elimination of child labor, the promotion of friendship and such other things as are necessary for the comfort and well-being of the wage-workers generally.

Now, how are these affairs to be looked after and attended to properly and promptly if the members remain away from the meetings? Just imagine a man opening a store or starting a business of any kind and staying away from it. What success would he have? None. His business career would soon end. But some of you may say, "It is not necessary to attend every meeting of the union." Perhaps you will also say that you have full confidence in the ability of the officers, and that so long as enough members are present to form a quorum business can be attended to all right. That may be all very true, but when only a minority attend there are very few ideas thrown out, and the organizations lose that life and energy so essential to its welfare and success. My advice to you would be, get together and get together often, every meeting night if possible. Make it a point to attend the meetings of your union regularly. Even if you never say a word, your presence will be a source of encouragement to your fellow-workers to continue in the good work until greater accomplishments have been achieved.—*Ex.*

UNIONS FAVOR HIGHER EFFICIENCY.

The *Boston Traveler* in a recent editorial explained fairly and clearly the opposition of the labor unions to trade schools. The *Traveler* explained that the unions were not opposing higher efficiency or better workmanship, but were against any proposition that would graduate thousands of beardless boys, ready to work for D. M. Parry's open-shop wages, into any one of the skilled trades. The editorial was in part as follows:

"The Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, by a practically unanimous vote, has placed itself upon record in opposition to the establishment of trade schools by the State. The entire question, however, from a trades union standpoint, seems to hinge largely upon the definition of the phrase trade schools. The union interpretation thereof is that the trade school is an institution having for its purpose the teaching of trades to those having no knowledge of the trade, the opening up of a short cut by which an abnormal supply of labor could be railroaded into any particular trade. This the unions oppose on the ground that it is not the business of the State to depreciate the capital of those wage-earners who have acquired by normal methods special knowledge which is their stock in trade in earning a living."

Smoke Blue-Label Cigars only.

'TIS THE COOLIE IN THE WOODPILE.

A few days ago, says Samuel Gompers in the *American Federationist*, we received a request from one of the New York newspapers, asking us to wire our opinion upon the boycott in China against American goods, and asking further: "To what is it due? Will relief in present restrictive laws tend to stop boycott? What is your opinion as to wisdom of changing the law in relation to its effect on American labor? Please add any general statement or suggestion pertaining to the matter as a whole."

Because of the general interest which labor has in this subject, we herewith give our answer:

"The boycott on American goods in China is at present largely overstated, and is rather a movement against all foreigners than a movement especially against American goods and American action as regards our relations to China.

"The American Federation of Labor sent some time ago a representative to the Orient with instructions to investigate into conditions, but with especial reference to the Philippines. The substance of the report from this representative was that there existed and was growing a strong resentment on the part of the coolie class against our exclusion laws; that there is an equally strong, if not stronger, objection to the policy of this country on the part of Europeans living in China and the Philippines, for the same reason. Especially did they resent any prohibition against the importation of Chinese into the Philippine Islands; and further, that these latter interests seem to be working in close accord with the Asiatic Association in the United States, for the purpose of producing the condition which is now giving so much apprehension to our exporters.

"The stay-at-home sentiment of China is wearing away, and they are seeking outlets toward high wage countries. They are encouraged in this by those in the high wage countries who complain and desire to reduce the existing wage.

"Changes in the existing exclusion laws would not have the slightest effect to stop the boycott. What they do need they will buy, and what products of our civilization they do not need they will not buy when living here, and therefore much less will they but it in China. Nothing could be more disastrous than the changing of our exclusion laws, whether it be regarded as relating to labor solely, or to the maintenance of our occidental form of civilization.

"The influx of Chinese coolies must inevitably reduce our present standard of wage, and the effect thereof will be felt in every relation of life. It will interfere with a number of marriages, the raising and schooling of children, and what results it may have upon the public peace would be easier imagined than described.

"The flood may be checked now, in spite of the lack of unity in the white race. To check it after it has assumed greater proportions, and industry and other phases of life have been profoundly influenced by a large influx, would be next to impossible.

"Races that do not blend destroy each other, and in the industrial struggle it is not the best but the cheapest that survive.

"To relax in any manner our present none-too-effective Chinese exclusion laws, would, in my opinion, be to invite, not to check, the 'yellow peril,' so often spoken of as military, when, as a matter of fact, it is industrial.

"I hope that the working people of this country, and that the people of this country generally, may be spared the result which would inevitably follow from any yielding to either the clamor of the Chinese, the pleadings of the exporters, or the puerile sentimentality of our 'missionaries.'"

These views fully apply to the effort of those who would reverse the policy of our government, as expressed by the existing Chinese Exclusion Law, which, by the way, is none too effective in the manner it is now administered.

When purchasing a hat, see that it bears the label of the United Hatters.

HOW TO GET ALONG WITH WORKMEN.

In answer to the above question, propounded by one of the so-called trade papers, Daniel-F. Treacy, president of the Davenport and Treacy Piano Company of New York City, writes as follows:

The question submitted, How to get along with your workmen, or how to handle your men? is a very serious one, and has engaged the attention of the greatest economists, humanitarians and publicists of the day. I do not consider that I can do justice to the subject, for it is a very broad one, with many ramifications, and with many points of view; certainly with at least two diametrically opposing points of view as the uppermost; that is to say, the business proposition of getting as much as possible for your money, as applied to either the buyer or the seller of labor. I have had some experience, however, during the past thirty-five years in what you are pleased to term as "handling" men, and during that time I never had what might be termed a strike or a serious misunderstanding with our men. I firmly believe that the trouble which frequently occurs between employers and employes can be avoided if the employer will treat directly with his men and not leave it to his foreman, who in nearly all cases has no authority to reason or discuss any question that may arise between the men and the firm. I think it is advisable for the employer to keep in touch with his men, and when it is not practicable for him to do so, let him give full power to his foreman, or manager, to settle all disputes or demands. If any employer imagines that he can successfully handle his men by sitting in his office, and by simply saying yes or no to any request that may be made on him, it will not be very long before he has trouble. I have often heard it said that the men are ignorant, unreasonable and not intelligent enough to know when they are well off. Well, admitting for argument's sake that such is the case, although it is not always so, when an employer makes that statement he places himself on the high pedestal of mental superiority. Then why not use that superior intelligence, of which he boasts, in enlightening the ignorant and unintelligent workmen by showing them wherein their demands are unreasonable? I think this would be a much better policy than sitting in the office and simply saying "Yes" or "No," to their demands. It is very easy to make a general assertion, "that men are ignorant, unreasonable, and not intelligent enough to know when they are well off;" but while it may be true in a few cases, I do not think that as a general proposition it is correct. Yet the employers who make statements similar to this often consider it a sufficient summing up of what they term the evils of the labor problem. Far from being a sufficient summing of the labor question; an answer like that, to my mind, simply indicates the low mental caliber and narrowness of view of the man who makes it. Justice is the basic element of all business relations which are to continue as a permanency, and unless both parties to a contract are agreed on the justice of its provisions, that contract will not long endure. The labor problem is, after all, a contract in which the employer has certain rights, duties and privileges. So, too, has the employe, and the natural tendency of each party, owing to the frailty of human nature, is to exaggerate his rights and privileges, and to possibly take a very lenient view of his duties. It is just this natural tendency which produces strikes or grievances, or labor troubles, and the wise as well as the fair employer will at once see the advantage of personally conferring with the other party to this contract; that is to say, with his employes. The two persons who make the contract can far more reasonably and satisfactorily readjust or change it than can their attorneys, using the term "attorney" in a business sense; that is, of a superintendent or substitute for the principal himself. If you eliminate the attorneys, then you do away with the manager or foreman or superintendent for the employer and with a walking delegate or a committee of men from the organization of which your

workmen are a part, but which committee may never have entered your place, and have no knowledge of the local conditions obtaining there. This brings the situation to a point where it is faced by the employer and the employe in person, and there is far less chance of a misunderstanding, or serious trouble, than there would be if the crisis were handled by intermediaries. I think the dictum of the "Golden Rule" ought to be one of the guiding principles of every employer, as it certainly ought to be of every employe; and with this idea in mind, I say, treat your men as you would have them treat you. Let your office be open to the humblest employe in your institution. Use all your men alike. Play no favorites. Do not permit any man in your employ to come to you with a story about his fellow-employe; such a man will hang his employer if he ever has an opportunity. Do not consider your employes such very inferior beings. Remember the fact that you are only their agent, marketing their products to the best of your ability. When the employer gets down to this basis of understanding, and the employes have been taught to appreciate it, labor troubles will be a thing of the past.

MAN AND BEAST.

The president of the trust, in an affable after-luncheon mood, stopped to converse with old George, a stableman of the factory 49A.

"Well, George, how goes it?" he said, taking a dollar cigar from his mouth.

"Fair to middlin', sir," George answered. "Fair to middlin'."

And he continued to curry a bay horse while the president smoked and looked on in good humored silence.

"Me and this here hoss," George said suddenly, "has worked for your firm fourteen years."

"Well, well," said the president, thinking a little guilty of George's \$7 salary. "And I suppose you are both pretty highly valued, George, eh?"

"H'm," said George, "the both of us was took sick last week, and they got a doctor for the hoss, but they just docked my pay."—*Ex.*

NO MIDDLE GROUND FOR UNIONISTS.

There is one proposition, says an exchange, upon which all right thinking trades unionists can agree, and that it, that there is only one way to be a genuine man. There is no middle ground for the unionist to stand upon. The man who lays claim to be a good union man and at the same time avoids in every imaginable way the spirit of obligation to his union is not a good union man. The numerous insignificant excuses he may give for not living up to sound union principles only weaken his claim, and he need not think that such excuses deceive any one, for they only reveal the littleness of the man himself and injure the cause for which he is supposed to stand. The man is himself a fool who thinks he is deceiving or can deceive, the rest of his fellow-unionists by doing these little things which do not accord with right principles.

St. Louis unionists are up in arms, so to speak. The December grand jury has just made a report in which trade unions are assailed unmercifully. A number of violations of law are charged up to the unions and the jury recommends "that to meet these offenses immediate steps be taken to revise the statutes covering intimidation, extortion, conspiracy and restraint of trade and further, that a law be enacted requiring bodies of organized labor to incorporate." The unions deny all charges made and denounce the jury as controlled by the Citizens' Alliance. The names of the jurors are published and nearly every one is connected with some corporation, either as president or in some other official capacity. It is said that it is probable that the jury's stand will lead to a political upheaval along labor lines.

Do not permit a waiter or waitress to serve your meals unless he or she wears the union monthly working button.

SACRIFICES DEMANDED BY INDUSTRY.

There is too little thought given to the great loss of life and limb that results each day through what is sometimes called the "professional risk" of the occupation of the killed or injured, says the *Railroad Trainmen's Journal*. Each case of disaster is regarded merely as an individual one, unless in some general disaster the loss of life is so heavy that it becomes a matter of national importance for the moment and then, added to the heavy list of casualties, it drops from the mind as one of those affairs that are to be expected in carrying on the business of the world.

These accidents are represented as "natural," that is, they cannot be prevented, and come as a natural sequence of the nature of the employment and we, therefore, regard a certain number of accidents in mills, mines, factories and on the transportation lines as perfectly legitimate returns of their kind. It is an error to make believe that the majority of these casualties could not have been prevented and it is criminal to stand quietly by and allow them to continue on the pretense that they are a necessary part of the carrying on of industry.

A great portion of employment today is carried on under conditions that are unsafe to commence with. The speed of machines, the hurry and excess pressure of modern mechanical production make the maximum product the object and safety the minimum of what may be regarded under the term as reasonably safe.

Legislation has attempted to overcome the excessive dangers that are a part of certain employments, and, in a degree, it has succeeded, but, in the face of safety laws, accidents continue to increase because the high pressure under which men work make proper observance of safety regulations impossible.

The writer recently interviewed an injured railway employe who had just been brought to the hospital suffering from being squeezed between cars while coupling. The question was asked, "What took you between the cars?" He replied, "They were on a curve; the couplers would not work; I went in on the wrong side to make the coupling with a link and there was not room enough." "Why did you not go on the other side?" was asked. "I did not have time to get across the tracks, and so I took the chance because we were in a hurry, and unless you will hurry and take your chance they don't want you on the job." This is one instance that will explain the major portion of accidents. Hurry and chance taking or "they don't want you." Go to any mill, factory, mine or on any railway; look at the hurry, chance-taking and assumption of risk, as the courts are pleased to call it, and wonder why accidents are so few for there is not a minute that each employe in certain employments is not working with his life in the balance. Is it necessary? We say without hesitation, it is not.

The mechanical devices, in almost every instance, are supposed to be guarded to prevent accident. Legislation has demanded such safety appliances and in too many instances no attention is paid to the law.

In the case of the railway employe to whom we have referred, there was a violation of the Safety Appliance Act in not having tracks and cars so arranged that they would couple automatically. This is the case all over this entire system. The law is violated, the facts are known, and yet there is nothing done to ameliorate the condition or live within the limits of the law. (*A suit for damages is without results for the employe for he is denied the right to ask for redress because he has signed a voluntary relief contract which takes from him the right to bring suit and for the further reason that the law appears to be afraid of that particular railway company.*) This is plain talk, but it is the truth.

In a number of other employments, other than railway work, the same condition, as it relates to relief contracts, is the common practice. Men are injured and killed through the neglect of the company

to provide proper safety appliances, incompetent co-laborers, and the high speed of modern production that forbids safety. Men are injured and put out of the way of earning their living afterward. Employes are killed and their families are left destitute because it is impossible to recover from the employer for he cannot be held responsible for the "professional risks" of his employes, and again the courts have taken up the theory that assumption of risk is an excellent thing in practice as applied to court decisions against the right of recovery for injured and killed employes.

It is known that the railroads demand almost one hundred thousand sacrifices each year in the carrying on of their work. The public contributes a small proportion of the killed and injured, but the employes furnish the great majority of the casualties. Has it ever occurred that if this same record of disaster were to happen to the regular army of the United States that it would be put out of commission every twelve months? The army of what we are pleased to call the greatest nation in the world would be killed or wounded and put out of business and there would then be several thousands more on the disaster lists to make the record certain of not being exaggerated.

Suppose a city of 80,000 were to be wiped off the face of the earth by disease in a year? We cannot think of such a thing without shuddering, and yet it is shown every year in the casualty lists of the railways and we pass it over as something entirely within the ordinary because the "professional risk" is accepted as a matter of business.

Railway employment alone is not the only creator of disaster. Every manufacturing center has its record of death and injury.

We have noted the recent record sent out by Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. This county undoubtedly outranks any other district in the country in the number of its industries and railways. But it also keeps its records of deaths and injuries well in the front. We are advised that in this county alone in one year there were 17,700 victims of industry to give up their lives and limbs in the defense of their occupations. These are the cases reported and it is certain that many of the minor injuries were never reported.

The mines demand their share of sacrifices and so do all of the other industries that are operated by machinery and men. It is a record of shame and one that need not be repeated if the workingmen would only get together and demand protection in their employment from the driving methods of the times that forbid safety in handling mechanical appliances and in the lack of proper safety devices that will take from the use of modern machinery much of its death-dealing powers.

And does the public ever give a thought to the future of the injured and their families or to the families of the dead? We think not. The truth told ought to stir Christendom to its uttermost depths, and yet we doubt that it would, for, actual physical and mental misery at home is a matter of small concern to supposed mental misery somewhere else on the other side of the globe. These injured and their families and the families of the dead are familiar sights in every working center in this country. How they live out their days in their hopeless misery can never be told except by themselves, and their stories would not be believed, for while charity is possessed of many virtues, she is alarmingly deaf when complaint is made concerning the misuse of men by their employers. Legislative charity to which we all look so hopefully, and the most of times unexpectedly, is deaf and dumb when labor asks for protection, and so it will be until there is general demand that each employer pay for every injured and killed employe. As long as men are cheaper than safety devices, as long as the people will stand for the court's statement of "assumption of risk," the public idea of "professional risk," and the employers are allowed to demand life and limb as a part of their constitutional guarantee of the right to have and to

hold property, this record of disability and death will come to us annually, yes, daily, to remind us that it is a part of the business of the employe to be injured and killed because it is part of the contract that he makes that he may live and support himself until such time as he is gathered in by the relentless machine over which he is supposed to hold control.

A PRESS OPINION ON UNION LABEL CLOTHING.

Last week the *Clothing Trades Bulletin* referred to a case where the Mayor of Hamilton, Ont., and the whole City Council were summoned on a charge of "restraint of trade" for calling for tenders for police and firemen's uniforms and stipulating that the suits must bear the union label. The *Hamilton Herald*, a daily newspaper, editorially commenting thereon, says:

"The Mayor and Aldermen of Hamilton are charged with conspiracy—a criminal offense—because, in inviting tenders for clothing, they have imposed the condition that the clothing must bear the union label. There have frequently been protests against this course. It has been charged that the City Council has discriminated against non-union labor—something it had no moral right to do, seeing that it represented non-union as well as union workers. And now the discontent has crystallized into a criminal indictment.

"With the legal aspect of the question we shall not venture to deal; but we hope it will not be contempt of court to inquire whether the Aldermen have a moral right to discriminate in favor of union labor. In the *Herald's* judgment, the question whether or no they have that right depends upon the opinion which Aldermen have with regard to the comparative merits of union and non-union labor. An Alderman is in duty bound to see that in the letting of contracts the best interests of the city are served. When contracts for clothing have to be made, he has a moral right to stipulate that the clothing must bear the union label if he is convinced that union-made goods are uniformly better than non-union made goods.

"There are many individual purchasers who will buy no clothing but such as bears the union label. They do this, not only because they believe that clothing which is made by union labor is superior to the clothing which is not, but also because the label is a guarantee that the clothing was not made in sweatshops under unwholesome conditions. It seems to us, if Aldermen believe that it is in the general interests of the city that the clothing made for civic employes should be made under the most favorable conditions of labor, and that the quality of the clothing is more likely to be satisfactory if the goods bear the union label than it would if they do not, that Aldermen not only have a moral right to stipulate for the presence of the union label on the goods, but that it is their duty to do so. Aldermen who don't think as they do are under no such obligation.

"The lowest tender is not always accepted. Various considerations often affect the action of Aldermen in voting on tenders. Even if no stipulation about the union label were made in calling for tenders, there are Aldermen—probably the majority—who would always favor union-made goods as against goods made by non-union labor, regardless of any difference in price. Is it not fairer to state frankly the conditions of the contract beforehand, so that competitors for contracts may not be deceived?

"*The Housekeeper*," published in Minneapolis, Minn., is fighting the Typographical Union and have declared for the "open shop." The company employs none but non-union employes. If you are a friend of organized labor, tell your wife, mother and sister that "The Housekeeper" is fighting your interests.

AN EMPTY TREASURY IS DANGEROUS.

Many labor unions have but scant resources; or, in other words, their funds are very meager, their treasuries often bordering on emptiness. One of the most difficult matters in the labor movement is to prove to the rank and file the necessity of paying higher dues to their union, and an "increased tax" to their national headquarters. Invariably we are told that it is not necessary. Yet, benefits by the score are wanted, voted for, and, in many instances, demanded, but the idea of making preparations to meet such demands is not thought of.

If sick, death and disability claims are not paid; organizers supplied, lawsuits defended and strikes and lockouts supported, fault is immediately found, and yet, in the majority of instances, the fault lies with the members themselves. They don't prepare for the "rainy day"; they live in the present, forget the past and let the future take care of itself.

During the last quarter of a century the paths of the labor movement have been strewn with the "wrecks" of labor organizations, brought about mainly by the selfishness, carelessness and want of forethought of the members in not supplying the "necessary" funds" to "run business in a business manner." It was a case of "want too much from the union," and "give nothing in return."

There is not a man working at any organized branch of labor but knows that he is receiving from fifty cents to one dollar per day more now than he did before his organization came into existence, and yet it is next to an impossibility to get that same man to pay anything in support of the organization that increased his wages, reduced his hours of toil, and made agreements for him under which to work.

It is indeed strange that men should show so much indifference to the union in return for the benefits they receive from it. What has been the cause of so many failures in the past, in the efforts of trade unions to enforce "justice," resist "oppression," to gain better working conditions, an eight-hour day and a living wage? The answer is easily found—"an empty treasury!"

Strikes have been declared in the past by organizations with bankrupt treasuries, and although advised, under such conditions, to desist from such action, these same organizations went blindly on, depending for success on whatever assistance they might get from sister organizations. But when "financial aid" was not forthcoming and when failure" was their lot they raved and raged against the other trades unions for their indifference and meanness in not supporting them substantially, when, in fact, they were to blame themselves for not providing in time.

The strength of the trades union is not in its membership—it is in its treasury. If you have the "sinews of war" to fight with, you are not afraid to enter into battle, for the fight is already half won. The great danger to the promotion and well-being of our labor unions is want of funds.

In order, therefore, to prevent our organizations from going to pieces, we should immediately set to work and devise ways and means to establish good, sound, substantial "defense funds." Every national and international union should have at least one million dollars in reserve, and be in a position at all times to protect their members through all the vicissitudes of life.

Local unions should see to it that their funds are jealously guarded, so that when the "day of trouble" comes they may be in a position to take care of their interests. This is the only way success can be achieved. The matter rests with the members themselves, whether they make the union a "success" or not. The English trades unions have from one to six million dollars each in their treasuries, while the American trades unions are practically penniless, and yet the wages of the American artisan are far higher than those of his English cousin.

How is this state of affairs accounted for? The English "trades unionists" have gone through the "fight" for years and years. Yes, for centuries, and they know the value of a good "sound treasury." They are willing to contribute liberally to it, for they

know that is their only salvation.

Not until we have been whipped into submission and driven back to work under the employers' terms will we realize the necessity of contributing willingly to the support of our unions.

Let us hope that day will never come, but let us prepare now, so that if it does come, we will be able to meet it.—*Frank Duffy.*

TRADE UNIONISM THE ONLY HOPE.

It should be self-evident that in trade unionism the toiler finds his only hope and security while we live under the commercial system which reigns today, writes Lizzie M. Holmes in *American Federationist*. Sugar coat it as we may, labor is today a commodity, and the capitalist goes in to the market and buys it as cheaply as it can be purchased. So there seems to be no limit to the lowering of wages were there no preventing forces. Men's very necessities compel them to compete with one another until the very lowest possible living price is reached. The fact that a man has a wife and several children does not always urge him on to demand higher wages in order to support them. He is, indeed, more helpless than the single man. He dare not be idle; his family will starve, and so he is compelled to beg for a chance to work at any price; consequently the single man is often discharged to make room for the married man whose family's needs drive him to work for less.

The one man who refuses to work unless he is better paid can accomplish but little, but a hundred men doing the same thing at the same time can bring about wonderful results. The force they wield is something that must be reckoned with. Combination is the workingman's only weapon against the encroachments of well-entrenched capital.

The struggles between the two forces have been many and bitter. Great suffering, deep enmities, hunger, despair have resulted from these combats, and because of this it is said trade unions are wrong and should be destroyed. But struggles are never pleasant things. Must we then supinely submit to any wrong that is offered us? It is often a choice between "peace at any price" and "the hell of war." Who would purchase quiet at the price of liberty? Not the modern, civilized, aspiring workingman who is America's best citizen.

Combination for self-defense and security is the first lesson of the freed wage-earner. It has not been an easy lesson. The primitive type of man could hunt and fish as an individual; could even build a shelter alone and prepare the skins of animals for clothing. Association was not then so much a necessity in times of peace as a pleasure. Danger from wild animals, human enemies, the rage of the elements urged them to combine for self-defense, but in peaceful, productive labor each man could work and protect himself alone. But then, no one disputed his right to all he produced; if any one did, it was equivalent to a declaration of war. As labor became more complicated, requiring more tools and more complex arrangements, laborers became diversified and classes sprang up. Combination for mutual security and defense became a necessity. The trade union or guild is a very ancient affair, and even yet the lesson is not universally learned.

The combination of many trade unions into one organization for the good of all is a more modern movement, and one that has made progress with some difficulty. Many obstacles have been in a manner overcome by the American Federation of Labor in this country, and the task has been a most gigantic one. In the last twenty-five years the change has been marvelous. We have had to deal with laborers from every country on the globe, speaking all languages, possessing thousands of varying prejudices, customs, tastes, and superstitions; they have been stupidly selfish, stubbornly selfish, piggishly selfish, blindly selfish, and through that very selfishness have stood in their own way; and they have been more or less steeped in ignorance and servility. But such

have been caught, taught, trained, pulled and pushed into something like order, and the first principles of mutual combination for the interest of all has seeped into their understandings. Today the workingmen of America are generally intelligent and well informed. They are far from being perfect and from really comprehending their own rights; they have not thoroughly imbibed the principle of loyalty to one another, and they are not cool and calm and suave and polite at all times, as are some employers even while deceiving and wronging them.

Every workingman knows something about the "union," and he knows that he must hold some relation to it, either that of mutual support or of direct antagonism; and every worker, from the humblest to the highest in position, is better off for the existence of the "union." The poorest toiler receives more for his labor than he would have done but for the "union." He may have denounced the trade organizations with scorn; he may have called them "tyrannical" and declared his independence of them by "working where and when and how he pleased;" but, nevertheless, he has profited by them, and but for their hardly-earned victories he would be no better situated than the Chinese coolie, working 10 hours a day for two cents.

The most noticeable strides have been made in the ranks of women workers. Twenty-five years ago women had just emerged from the seclusion and work of home. Following the trend of production from the spinning wheel and hand loom, the kitchen bake oven and the homely needle, to the great, fast-speeding wheels of factories and mills, woman developed from the home maker and worker to the wage-earner. She became part of an army, and her work was but bits of a great whole; and yet she seemed for a long time ignorant of the great outward movement and of its importance.

Today the wage-working women of all the large cities are well organized. They are better paid and health conditions are better looked after than of yore, and in case of personal wrong the woman has not a losing battle to fight alone—a great and powerful body stands behind her to protect. Children, too, are looked after and, in a measure, kept out of the mills and shops until they are somewhat matured. Of course there are many wrongs and dire evils yet, but the good work is going on. The principles of co-operation are generally recognized as beneficial, and a wider spirit of unselfishness is permeating the ranks of working people. While realizing the necessity of energetic work in the future, we have great reason to congratulate ourselves on what has already been accomplished.

IS "GRAPE-NUTS" A "PURE FOOD"?

The people of the United States are knocking at the doors of Congress again for legislation to protect them from impure and adulterated foods. If Congress does pass a pure food law it is not likely that it will afford full protection against food frauds. It is apt to be a very harmless affair, fixed up to satisfy public clamor. It will call forth a number of pretty speeches intended for "home consumption," and that will end it all.

There is a wide difference of opinion as to what sort of legislation would prove effective. Nearly all the States have pure food laws, but the stream of adulterated foods flows on unchecked. On one thing, however, there is little room for difference of opinion, and that is this: The best way to help along "the pure-food movement" is to eat a pure food—a food you know is clean and pure, and be particularly careful not to eat certain "breakfast foods" which are largely advertised as nerve building, etc., such as Grape-Nuts and Postum coffee. The *Trade Union News* on this product says: "We are informed from a reliable source that Post is a gigantic fraud, our informant having visited Battle Creek, Mich., where Mr. Post's factories are located, and personally observed carloads of stale bread being shipped into the factories for the purpose of making "grape-nuts" and Postum coffee.

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THE SANTA ROSA MUDDLE.

P. H. McCarthy, President of the State Building Trades Council, visited Santa Rosa last week and succeeded in inducing building trades unions of that city to affiliate with the Sonoma County Building Trades Council and the State Building Trades Council. These unions were concerned in the fight against the "open shop" which has been in progress in Santa Rosa for some time.

On last Monday Mr. McCarthy again visited Santa Rosa, and at a conference with the Builders' Exchange, lasting nearly four hours, informed the members of that organization of the affiliation of the building trades unions with the State Building Trades Council, explained the laws of that organization governing relations with employers, declared that the newly affiliated unions of Santa Rosa would be compelled to live up to those laws, and concluded by declaring all building trades firms fair.

Mr. McCarthy made no formal agreement with the Builders' Exchange, but he sought to give practical effect to his declarations before the Builders' Exchange by having some of the building trades unions indorse his action and have the members work on the various jobs which had been declared unfair by the Labor Council of Santa Rosa. At this writing, so far as known, the Carpenters' Union—the organization of which McCarthy is a member and national officer—is the only organization which has agreed to comply with the decision of the President of the State Building Trades Council.

The labor troubles in Santa Rosa originated in the refusal of Lee Bros. to employ union teamsters, and when the Teamsters' Union informed the Santa Rosa Labor Council of the trouble with Lee Bros. the building trades unions affiliated with the Council agreed to assist the Teamsters by refusing to work on jobs for which Lee Bros. hauled the material. In this way nearly all of the building contractors in Santa Rosa became involved, and they sought to retaliate by declaring that they would thereafter conduct their business under the "open shop" system. The result was that nearly 400 union men of Santa Rosa were locked out or called out on strike.

The controversy was considered by the California State Federation of Labor at its recent convention, and the Executive Council was directed to investigate conditions preparatory to issuing an appeal to

the unions affiliated with the Federation for financial assistance. The Council directed the President, G. S. Brower, to visit Santa Rosa and report on the situation. During Brower's visit he entered into an agreement with the Builders' Exchange which provided for the recognition of the "open shop." His action resulted in the filing of charges against him by the Santa Rosa Labor Council, and at a meeting of the Executive Council of the State Federation, held in Santa Rosa on the 25th ult. to take testimony on the charges, Mr. Brower cut the proceedings short by tendering his resignation. His resignation was accepted and the Executive Council issued an appeal to its affiliated unions to contribute to the strike fund of the Santa Rosa unions. At the time of Mr. McCarthy's visit to Santa Rosa several hundred dollars had been contributed by various unions in response to the Federation's appeal, and additional donations are being received daily.

President McCarthy absolutely ignored the Labor Council of Santa Rosa in his negotiations with the Builders' Exchange, notwithstanding the fact that this organization is chartered by the American Federation of Labor and the local unions concerned in the controversy are affiliated with the Council. He had promised, it is said, to appear before the Council at its regular meeting on last Monday evening, but he did not put in an appearance.

The Painters, Bricklayers and Plasterers and Hod Carriers' unions have not yet indorsed McCarthy's action, and are awaiting the action to be taken at the regular meeting next Monday evening.

The latest reports from Santa Rosa are to the effect that the Labor Council will repudiate Mr. McCarthy's action, a majority of the members declaring that it is even more obnoxious than the "open shop" agreement signed by ex-President Brower of the State Federation. The effect of McCarthy's action would be to withdraw the support of all building trades unions of Santa Rosa from the Teamsters' Union. He has defied the Labor Council of Santa Rosa and the State Federation of Labor. If the Labor Council of Santa Rosa, next Monday evening, repudiates McCarthy's action the Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor will undoubtedly take appropriate action.

STABLEMEN—HORSESHOERS' STRIKE.

The strike of the Stablemen has extended during the week, and now involves about twenty-five stables which were supposed to be fair a week ago. The Journeymen Horseshoers and the Master Horseshoers have taken sides with the Stablemen, and it is probable that every master horseshoer in the city affiliated with the Master Horseshoers' Association will close his shop this evening pending an adjustment of the Stablemen's strike.

When the Stablemen's Union presented the \$2.50 a day schedule to the stable-owners a large number verbally agreed to concede the conditions asked, but did not formally sign an agreement with the union. The Stablemen allege that many of these stable-owners have been materially assisting their associates who refused to concede the wages and hours asked by the union. The union discovered that horses from non-union stables were sent to union stables, and thence to horseshoeing shops to be shod. This subterfuge was resorted to in order to circumvent the Horseshoers, who had refused to shoe horses coming from unfair stables. Another charge of the union is that the stable-keepers who had made only verbal agreements with the Stablemen refused to accommodate customers of the non-union stables who desired to transfer their patronage to union stables.

A joint committee of the Stablemen and Journeymen Horseshoers, vested with full power to act by their respective organizations, met on the 13th inst., and after considering the situation, determined to call out the men employed by Stable-keepers who had not signed an agreement with the Stablemen's Union. This order went into effect Wednesday,

and affected the following stables, employing about 180 men:

Park Riding School, Fulton street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

Green Valley, 833 Mission street.

Jorgenson's Stable, Mission, near Twenty-first.

Black Hawk, 1009 Valencia.

Panhandle Stables, Fell, between Devisadero and Broderick.

Bay City, 1715 Sacramento.

Centennial Stables, 1525 California.

Gilmour's Stables, Thirteenth street, between Mission and Howard.

Van Ness Stable, 510 Van Ness avenue.

Lindauer's Stable, Folsom, near Fifth.

Madigan & O'Neil, 122 Grove street.

McCafferty Bros., Mission, near Twenty-fifth.

Morrison, Mission, near Twenty-second.

O'Kane, 219 Tenth.

Olympic Club Stables, 503 Sutter.

Pacific Carriage Company, 48 Eighth.

Pennsylvania Stables, 1525 Howard.

Tompkinson, 57 Minna.

Marks, Howard, near Fifth.

Martin's Stable, Fulton, between Lyon and Center.

San Francisco Riding Club, corner Seventh avenue and C street.

Johnston's Stable, Mission and Twelfth street.

Santa Rosa Stable, 1449 Market.

McLaughlin's Stable, Sheridan, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

Eclipse Stable, 1279 Eddy street.

The Journeymen Horseshoers, about 200 in number, have been called out in all custom shops, and now it is proposed to call out the men employed in corporation shops. If this is done, and the master horseshoers close their shops, the situation will become very serious, as it will affect the entire transportation business of the city.

At this time there are three non-union horseshoeing shops in the city, namely, McCarthy, 618 Franklin street; the Fashion, Ellis street, between Mason and Taylor, and Lachman Bros.

It is probable that the interests involved in this controversy will compel the stable-keepers whose refusal to concede reasonable wages and hours to the Stablemen to recede from their position and thereby prevent an extension of the trouble.

The Hackmen's Union, which controls the "combination men" employed in the livery stables, has not yet decided to order these men out of the stables where the Stablemen are on strike.

The Stablemen are on strike to restore the wage scale of \$2.50 for twelve hours' work. The employers who are fighting the union claim they cannot afford to pay \$2.50 a day, notwithstanding the fact that they paid this rate for some time and then agreed that it was a reasonable wage. When, with the assistance of the Citizens' Alliance, they succeeded in establishing for a time the "open shop" system, nearly all of them immediately reduced wages, although they, with few exceptions, maintained the old rate of prices for livery and board charged patrons under the \$2.50 wage scale.

A press dispatch from Washington says: President Perham of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers of the United States and Canada announced that unless the wage scale submitted to the Southern Railway officials is accepted by Friday 1265 telegraphers and agents out of 1573 employed by the road will be called out. "The demands," he said, "are for a minimum scale for operators and agents of \$50 a month and a maximum of \$85. The scale in effect at present fixes the minimum of operators at \$30 and agents at \$25 a month.

A press report states that Chicago unions have determined to secure a plot of ground to establish a union cemetery large enough to provide 5,000 graves. The burying ground will be reserved for the interment of labor unionists.

GARMENT WORKERS-LAUNDRY WORKERS' DISPUTE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

nary spectacle will be presented of members of the Garment Workers' Union using the label of another organization instead of their own. One of the provisions of this remarkable agreement says:

"Fifth—In granting a label to factories making overalls, coats, pants and shirts, the *Executive Board of both organizations* shall investigate and enforce the price list, or the conditions as adopted by both organizations."

Truly, this clause is a gem! Is it to be wondered at that the manufacturers in this city, as well as the rank and file of the unions affected, object most strenuously to the enforcement of this agreement? The idea of men who know absolutely nothing of the conditions of a calling passing on price lists and working conditions governing that calling is certainly one of the most absurd rules ever made in the history of organized labor.

In no other instance has it even been suggested that members of one union use two labels—their own label and that of an organization with which they have no relation except the fraternal bond that exists—or should exist—between all labor organizations. The proposition can never be made to work satisfactorily to either employe or employer, and if an attempt is actually made to enforce it demoralization is certain to follow.

The 51 per cent rule is even more absurd than the label proposition. If it were enforced in San Francisco the operatives of Neustadter Bros. would be compelled to affiliate with the Laundry Workers' Union because more than 51 per cent of the product of that firm is shirts, while the employes of Heyneman would remain members of the Garment Workers' Union because over 51 per cent of the product of this house consists of overalls. Here we have two large competing firms forced to deal with two different labor organizations in arranging schedules of wages, etc. The local Laundry Workers' Union is now composed exclusively of men and women employed in laundries, and is the largest organization of its kind in the country today. If the shirt operatives of Eagleson & Co. and the shirt and overall operatives of Neustadter Bros. are required to affiliate with the Laundry Workers' Union they would form a minority of the organization, and, needless to say, it would be practically impossible to give their affairs the attention they deserve. The members of the Laundry Workers' Union of this city is as much opposed to the enforcement of this 51 per cent rule as is the Garment Workers' Union, realizing that such an arrangement is certain to cause friction and will be detrimental to the best interests of the laundry workers.

This entire trouble had its origin in the mistake of the American Federation of Labor in giving the shirt and collar workers' organization jurisdiction over unions composed of laundry workers exclusively. The Garment Workers' Union was organized in 1891, and was composed of men and women engaged in the manufacture of men's clothing, excepting collars and cuffs and starched shirts. The Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' Union was organized in 1901, and at that time its membership was confined to people employed in Eastern shirt and collar factories—both those engaged in the manufacturing department and in the laundry department of these factories. As unions of straight laundry workers were formed the American Federation of Labor decided that jurisdiction over them should be exercised by the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' Union, which would be a very weak organization if its membership were confined to the employes of shirt and collar factories. Today there are enough organized laundry workers to maintain a prosperous national organization of people engaged in that calling exclusively, and it was with the intention of bringing this about that the Labor Council, at the request of both the Laundry Workers and Garment

Workers of this city, passed the resolutions hereinbefore quoted.

The action of the General Presidents of the Garment Workers and the Laundry Workers in inducing Delegate Walsh to withdraw the Labor Council resolution in the A. F. of L. convention is certainly reprehensible in view of their subsequent action. Smiley and Manning, President and Secretary of the Laundry Workers, cared nothing for the interests of the garment workers—they were striving to increase the membership of their organization, and the justice of the proposition they were contending for was apparently not considered. Why Rickert and Larger of the Garment Workers consented to sacrifice so many of their members is not readily apparent. Both of these men have visited San Francisco and have personal knowledge of the conditions existing here—conditions which are entirely different from those obtaining in the East. They have expressed the opinion that their locals in this city would be demoralized if the 51 per cent proposition was enforced here, and gave the officers of the locals to understand that they would not consent to any arrangement that would have the effect of disintegrating their organizations.

If General Secretary Manning of the Laundry Workers on his arrival here attempts to enforce the 51 per cent proposition the locals of both the Laundry Workers and the Garment Workers are quite certain to decline to comply with his orders in this respect.

The question is now before the Labor Council, the Executive Committee having been instructed to investigate and report on the matter. It is likely this will be done next week, and the Council make an effort to induce the general officials of the Laundry Workers and Garment Workers to amend the Rochester agreement so as to exempt the Pacific Coast locals from complying with its provisions. The proper solution of the difficulty would be the formation of a national union composed exclusively of laundry workers, and the affiliation of the shirt, collar and cuff makers with the Garment Workers' Union. They could form separate locals, chartered by the Garment Workers, and in this way conduct their own affairs without interference from the clothing operatives. If the executive officers of the Garment Workers and the Laundry Workers do not make the concessions the Pacific Coast locals ask, the question will undoubtedly be brought before the next convention of the American Federation of Labor, and no promises of general officers will avail to prevent full discussion of the question on the floor of convention.

COOKS.

Cooks' Union, No. 44, is making rapid progress in the direction of increasing its membership, twenty candidates being initiated at the last meeting and forty applications received.

The union is co-operating with the Waiters in prosecuting a boycott against the Golden West restaurant, at 9 Stockton and 10 Ellis street. The proprietor of this concern does not pay the union scale of wages nor grant his employes union hours.

HORSESHOERS.

The fourteenth annual ball of Journeymen Horse-shoers' Union, No. 25, which was given in Lyric Hall, last Saturday evening, was a very successful affair. The following committees had charge: Reception—J. M. McPherson, P. Smith, W. C. Stevens, W. Ford, J. Kane and T. Sullivan; Floor, J. A. Halk, P. Burke, J. Hayes and J. McDevitt; Floor Manager, S. McG. McDonald; Assistants, F. Boyce and W. Preece.

BARTENDERS.

The Bartenders' Union at its regular meeting last evening initiated six new members and received four applications. Immediately after the business meeting the union held a smoker and jinks. Refreshments were dispensed.

APPEAL FOR SANTA ROSA UNIONS.

The following appeal for assistance for the Santa Rosa unions has been issued by the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., March 7, 1906.

To the Affiliated Unions of the California State Federation of Labor—GREETING: The Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor further requests the affiliated Unions to take action on communication sent out February 15, 1906, which is as follows:

"Resolved, That an appeal be made to the affiliated unions of the California State Federation of Labor for financial assistance to aid the Santa Rosa unions to continue their fight against the 'Open Shop' fostered by the 'Citizens' Alliance.' Donations to be sent to the Secretary-Treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor."

The Santa Rosa Unions are determined to win their fight for the "Closed Shop" against the "Citizens' Alliance" and should have financial assistance.

About four hundred men are involved in the lock-out and of that number about seventy-five are in actual need of financial assistance. You are therefore urged to take immediate action upon this question. The question involved is of vital importance to all union men—the "Open Shop."

The following are the affiliated unions who have responded to the call for assistance:

Sailors of the Pacific, San Francisco.....	\$50.00
Carpenters, No. 483, San Francisco.....	50.00
Street Railway Employes, No. 205, San Francisco.....	50.00
Pile Drivers, No. 77, San Francisco.....	25.00
Waiters, No. 30, San Francisco.....	5.00
Granite Cutters of Knowles.....	5.00
Street Railway Employes, No. 192, Oakland..	25.00
Carpenters, No. 1667, Oakland.....	5.00
Carpenters, No. 1451, Monterey.....	10.00
Street Railway Employes, No. 265, San Jose.	10.00
Coopers, No. 65, San Francisco.....	10.00
Carpenters, No. 769, Pasadena.....	10.00
Labor Council, Eureka.....	10.00
Stage Employes, No. 16, San Francisco.....	10.00
Bartenders, No. 378, Bakersfield.....	5.00
Carpenters, No. 36, Oakland.....	25.00
Tanners, No. 9, San Francisco.....	5.00
Woodsmen, No. 2, Eureka.....	2.50
Labor Council, Napa.....	10.00
Longshoremen, No. 3, San Pedro.....	5.00
Federal Labor Union, 11,345, Vallejo.....	3.00
Woodsmen, No. 1, Blue Lake.....	5.00
Flour Cereal Mill Employes, No. 24, Marysville.....	5.00
Lumber Handlers, No. 11,474, Sacramento....	5.00
Warehouse Workers, No. 537, Crockett.....	5.00
Cigar Makers, No. 253, Oakland.....	2.50
Woodsmen, No. 6, Scotia.....	5.00
Carpenters, No. 806, Pacific Grove.....	10.00
Typographical, No. 36, Oakland.....	5.00

J. H. BOWLING, Secretary-Treasurer.

Typographical Union, No. 21, of this city, for the nine weeks beginning January 1 and ending March 3, collected from its members \$14,770 for the assistance of the printers on strike throughout the country for the eight-hour day. Several thousand dollars in addition to this was also forwarded to the International Typographical Union for the same purpose during the last few months of 1905.

The Picture Frame Workers have decided to hold an open meeting on Monday evening, the 26th inst., at which the question of Asiatic immigration will be discussed, especially the effect of Mongolian competition in the picture frame trade. Leading trade unionists will speak on the question.

W. D. Mahon, President of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, will arrive in San Francisco within two weeks, and will probably be accompanied by R. Cornelius, President of the local Street Carmen's Union.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of Regular Meeting Held
March 9, 1906.

Council called to order at 8:15 p. m., Vice-President Bell in the chair; minutes of previous meeting approved.

CREDENTIALS—Undertakers, R. C. Murphy, vice M. Schwab; seated.

COMMUNICATIONS—Filed — Rammermen's Union, No. 9120, giving notice of affiliation with National Union of Pavers and Rammermen, to be known hereafter as Local No. 26. Attorney H. B. Lister, in reference to Goldberg, Bowen & Co. vs. Stablemen. Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, with enclosed resolutions pertaining to boycott on American goods in China; recommend that resolution be indorsed; carried. The resolutions read as follows:

"WHEREAS, It appears from the general sources of public information that the National Government is now preparing to take aggressive measures in China, by the use of the military power against those persons and classes presumed to be responsible for the hostile sentiment reported as existing toward missionaries and merchants claiming allegiance to and protection of the United States; and

"WHEREAS, It is alleged in certain quarters that the reported hostility of the Chinese toward Americans and American interests is attributable to displeasure with the Chinese Exclusion Act, and the consequent attempt to force the United States Government to repeal or modify that law; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, that, while we commend the use by our Government of every proper and necessary means to uphold the dignity of the United States and to protect the persons and property of United States citizens in China or other country, we deprecate the apparent assumption that force may be used to suppress dissatisfaction on the part of the Chinese on account of any grievance, real or imaginary, which the latter may entertain against the United States; further

"Resolved, That, in the opinion of this League, the charge that the alleged hostile state of public feeling in China is due to displeasure with the Chinese Exclusion Act is largely an invention of certain interests desirous of exploiting the labor both of China and of the United States, which interests are therefore inimical to the welfare of both countries; further

"Resolved, That in its attitude toward China the United States should be governed by proper respect for the rights of that Nation, particularly the right to trade with, or refuse to trade with, the United States for any reason sufficient to itself, and the right to receive or reject, to admit or expel, the teachers of any religion or creed; further

"Resolved, That in commending the adoption and maintenance of a firm and strong policy on the part of the United States Government toward China, we are convinced that such policy must depend for its success, first, upon the determination of the former to adopt and execute such domestic measures, legislative or otherwise, as may by it be deemed necessary for its own welfare and that of the American people, and, secondly, upon a full and frank recognition of the right of China to prosecute the same course in its own behalf."

Referred to Broom Makers' Union—Miscellaneous Trades Council of Los Angeles, seeking information in reference to union-made brooms. *Referred to Organizing Committee*—Circular from the American Federation of Labor—*Referred to Law and Legislative Committee*—Post Office Clerks, inclosing resolutions on a bill for the classification of salaries of clerks employed in post offices of the first and second class. Also resolutions on Eight-hour Bill. *Referred to New Business*—From Machinists' Union, protesting against the unfair machinery being installed in the Jackson Brewery by Stationary Engineers. Pacific Surety Co., in reference to bond of Treasurer and Financial Secretary. *Referred to*

Executive Committee—Wage scale and agreement of Cooks' Helpers' Union. Wage scale and agreement of Mineral Water Workers.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Retail Clerks—Progressing nicely; meeting with poor success in organizing the clerks in Kragen's Furniture Co. Waiters—Initiating many new members; intend taking action against Golden West Restaurant (Bennett's), Stockton and Ellis streets. Pie Bakers—Business good. J. W. Thorp, 504 Post street, has adjusted controversy with the union and will now employ union men. Sugar Workers—Business fair; intend organizing sugar workers of Crockett, Cal. Stablemen—Strike conditions progressing well; indications are that Union will be successful. Horseshoers—Trade fair; intend to assist Stablemen until their fight has been won. Drug Clerks—Trade fair; tendered vote of thanks to editor of LABOR CLARION for article relating to Owl Drug Co. Shoe Clerks—Request union people to insist on store cards. Typographical—Allied Printing Trades Council intend to fight the Butterick Pattern Publishing Co.; have secured name of firms handling Peerless patterns in different parts of city, Peerless patterns being considered fair; LABOR CLARION will publish list of places where same can be purchased. Eight-hour struggle is still on and request all union people to see that label is on their printing. Ice Drivers—Business fair. Cooks—Request union men to ask for Cooks' button. Delivery Drivers—Request union men to ask for their union card. Barbers—Business fair; request delegates to insist upon seeing shop card. Post Office Clerks—Request Council to indorse their eight-hour bill; bill referred to special committee consisting of T. Johnson, A. Gallagher and G. B. Benham. Hackmen—On and after the 15th, union will not furnish hacks to funeral cars unless railroad company and undertakers comply with former agreement. Cooks' Helpers—Union men should not patronize restaurants where Japanese are employed in kitchen. Barber Shop Porters—Business good; patrons should insist upon union button of attendant. Boycott still on the Lurline and the Olympic Salt Water Baths, Seventh and Mission streets. Bartenders—Vigorously prosecuting boycott on Connolly saloon, 542 Fourth street. Request delegates to report same back to their unions. Tanners—Will hold picnic on April 15th at Glen Park. Garment Cutters—Business good; initiating many new members; anticipate trouble over the Garment Workers' label and Laundry Workers' label being used in different factories. Laundry Workers—Have presented yearly agreement to their employers for the coming year, also report that Japanese and French laundries, which are non-union, are doing a great deal of laundry work. Cloakmakers—Trade fair; Siminoff & Co., who are on the "We Don't Patronize" list, have now started the Globe Cloak and Suit House. Machinists—Unfair ice plant is being installed in the Jackson Brewery; desire Council to protest against same.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE — Recommend: 1—That wage scale and agreement of Paste Makers be indorsed; concurred in. 2—That the wage scale and agreement of the Drug Clerks be indorsed; concurred in. 3—That the request of the Boat Builders be laid over one week; concurred in. 4—That the boycott asked by the Waiters' Union on Shell Mound Park be laid over one week; non-concurred in. Moved and seconded that Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on Shell Mound Park; carried. 5—That the application for a boycott by Bakers' Union on Whole Wheat Milling Co. be laid over one week; concurred in. 6—That the Allied Printing Trades resolution on the Butterick patterns be laid over one week at their request, until further information is secured; concurred in. 7—That Council declare intention of levying a boycott on the California Theater for employing non-members of Janitors' Union, who are Japanese; moved that matter lay over one week; carried. 8—Executive Committee advised with Garment Workers pertaining to membership; concurred in. 9—Secretary was in-

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structed to communicate with Cap Makers, suggesting to them that they accept blocker in firm of Bloom & Miller, providing all indebtedness is paid and that he abide by the union conditions, etc.; concurred in. 10—That Joint Committee of Shoe Workers furnish Executive Committee with data in matter of letter from President Tobin declining to charter District Council, in order that committee may formulate reply stating position of Labor Council; concurred in.

LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE—Recommend the indorsement of resolution of Allied Provision Trades Council of the formation of an Anti-Injunction League and recommend that each central body send ten delegates and each Department Council three delegates to form league; concurred in.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE—Recommend that Machinists' Apprentices be allowed seat and voice in Council meetings, without vote or payment of dues. 2—That Can Makers' Union send committee to appear before next meeting of Organizing Committee; committee will assist Picture Frame Workers in organization. Committee will meet the second and Fourth Thursdays of each month; report concurred in.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE—Report favorable on resolution of Post Office Clerks in reference to salaries; concurred in.

NEW BUSINESS—Moved and seconded that Council forward copy of resolutions in reference to Chinese boycott to our Representatives at Washington; carried. Moved that boycott on Marks Clothing Company, 775 Market street, and 34 Fourth street, be transferred to 517 Kearny street, firm having moved; carried. Moved that boycott on Sunday afternoon dance at Teutonia Hall be raised; carried. Moved that Council donate \$100 to aid Stablen's Union; carried. Moved that committee from Garment Cutters and Laundry Workers be notified to appear before Executive Committee on next meeting in reference to jurisdiction; carried. Moved that the nomination and election of ten delegates to Anti-Injunction League be made special order of business for 9 p. m., next Friday evening, March 16th; carried. Moved that Pacific Surety Co.'s bill be referred to Auditing Committee; carried.

Council adjourned at 11 p. m.

WM. P. McCABE, Secretary.

DONATION TO LOS ANGELES PRINTERS.

Garment Cutters \$3.00

BUTCHERS

The firms of Stone & Ecklon, 236 Sixth street, near Folsom, and Bay City Market, 1146 Market street, near Taylor, are still on the unfair list.

At the last regular meeting of Butchers' Union, held Thursday evening, eight applicants were initiated and many propositions for membership received. The report of the Agitation Committee was well received, as was also the report of the Shop Stewards.

The members of Butchers' Union are now wearing the Universal Union Button of the Allied Provision Trades Council, which is dark green for the month of March. Union men and women and all friends should look for the button when purchasing meats. If the butcher nearest to your home does not wear the button, men employed in the shops next nearest may do so, and the men who do display this emblem of fair dealing toward wage earners deserve your patronage. If it will help you to have the Butchers call for your button or label, just call for the Butchers' button and insist on his returning the compliment.

The following markets are taking advantage of the Open-Shop Card and are hiring suspended members and non-union men in preference to members of this union:

Spreckels Market, 725 Market street.

Bay City Market, 1146 Market street, near Taylor.

G. Tassi, 245 Fifth street, near Folsom.

Stone & Ecklon, 236 Sixth street.

Montgomery Market, 735 Market street.

Shrader Bros., 541 Hayes street and 1342 Market.

PRINTING PRESSMEN.

San Francisco Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 24, is about to organize a Mutual Aid Society, patterned after the Printers' Mutual Aid Society. A committee was appointed about a month ago to perfect the plans and it reported at last meeting. A roll for signatures was opened and twenty-five members attached their names thereto. The committee has decided to call a meeting on Tuesday evening, March 20th. The place of meeting will be announced at the next meeting of the union.

The idea is meeting with much favor among the members and we believe that on night of meeting 100 members will be enrolled and officers elected to conduct the society. It has become necessary to form some such society on account of the heavy drain upon the union by members who have become sick recently. No. 24 was not organized as a benevolent society, but was organized for protective purposes. While it is true that those who received benefits were deserving, still considerable opposition to this use of the union's funds exists, and at the last meeting after the Aid Society Committee reported, it was decided to discontinue the paying of benefits.

Owing to the agitation on the eight-hour question in the East and the strike of Los Angeles Pressmen and the attitude of the International in both cases, No. 24, after considerable discussion, decided to send its full quota of delegates (four) to the Pittsburg convention of the International, and it was the consensus of opinion to send men who will be thoroughly representative of the union and who will define our attitude in the recent eight-hour controversy when the open shop proposition was presented to us by the Board of Directors and state why we refused to desert the Typographical Union. This will be more than interesting to our Eastern brothers, who wish to hear from the pioneers in the eight-hour movement. The fact that we are going to send a full quota of delegates has brought out a large number of candidates from both branches of the pressroom. The following are a few of those mentioned: Cylinder men—J. F. Lyon, Ed Brown, S. P. Kane, W. F. Payne, George Berry, Dickison and Hy Tietjen. Platens—Roxburgh, Rice, Rowman, Nutting, White, Spooner, Wiltman, Curtin, E. Peterson and Radebold, with a few more to hear from and may the best men win. ROXBURGH.

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 29, will give its ninth annual picnic and family excursion on Sunday, April 8th, at Fairfax Park, Marin County. Tickets of admission to the park are 25 cents; children under 10 years admitted free. The first boat leaves the Sausalito ferry slip at 9 a. m. Consult the North Shore Railroad time table for time of departure of other boats. The Stereotypers and Electrotypers take great pride in their annual outings, and make extraordinary efforts to insure the success of the picnics, and the increase in the attendance each year shows that the committees having charge of these events have been extremely successful in providing a thoroughly enjoyable outing for the members and their guests. It has been the custom to distribute a large number of valuable presents to those attending the picnic, and this will be done this year.

PRESS FEEDERS.

The Press Feeders and Assistants, at their last regular meeting, appointed the following committee to arrange for a benefit for two disabled members: E. M. Kane, C. Fitzpatrick, Stacia Hill, Charles Whiting, Nora V. Riley and Annie Drolette.

The election of a Delegate to the convention of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, to be held in Pittsburg, resulted in the election of James J. Norton.

Two candidates for membership were initiated.

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MULLER, Asst. Secretary.
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MUSICIANS

Meeting of the Union, March 8, 1906.

The regular monthly meeting of the union was held on the above date, Vice-President J. F. Fitzgerald in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved.

The report of the Board of Directors was accepted.

Reports of the Financial Secretary for January and February, also of the Treasurer for February, were read to the meeting and on motion accepted.

A communication was read from the Allied Printing Trades Council, notifying the membership that the Butterick Publishing Company of New York had been declared unfair by the above-named Council.

A communication was read from State Regent Gray, Daughters of the American Revolution, regarding the improper use of the national anthem in medley selections. The attention of the members was drawn to the extreme propriety of eliminating the anthem from medleys of popular songs and ragtime airs.

The "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council was read to the meeting, and members were urged to refrain from patronizing firms and concerns listed thereon.

The constitutional amendment proposing to add to Section 3, Article II, the following words: "He shall receive a monthly salary of \$10," was taken up. Report was made that the Law and Legislative Committee recommended its adoption, and on motion the above amendment was adopted by a vote of 38 for to 9 against.

The constitutional amendment proposing to change the style of the union uniform cap was taken up, and after considerable debate, a motion to adopt the submitted amendment was lost.

On motion, consideration of the price list amendment proposing to add to note of Section 116 the words "and every band and orchestra must have a leader to whom the leader money shall be paid," was postponed to the next regular meeting of the union.

An election was held to fill a vacancy on the Board of Directors, and Mr. M. F. Walten was nominated by acclamation. The Secretary was instructed to cast the vote of the meeting for the nominee, and the chair announced Mr. Walten duly elected.

The question of the advisability of this local being represented at the forthcoming convention of the American Federation of Musicians was considered and on motion it was decided to send two delegates. Messrs. M. Davis, P. Johannsen and J. A. Keogh were placed in nomination and a ballot taken, resulting in the election of Messrs. Keogh and Davis as delegates to represent Local No. 6 at the Eleventh Annual Convention to be held in Boston in May, 1906. The Board of Directors was authorized to determine the amount to be appropriated for expenses and remuneration of the delegates.

Under the head of Good of the Union, the subject was broached of endeavoring to secure an appropriation by the Board of Supervisors of this city and county for regular weekly concerts in parks other than Golden Gate Park. After considerable discussion of the matter it was finally decided to instruct a committee consisting of the President and Vice-President of the union to wait upon and confer with Mayor E. E. Schmitz relative to the accomplishment of the project, and the committee was also instructed to appear before the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors with reference to the same matter. Adjourned.

Meeting of the Board of Directors, March 13, 1906.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Directors was held on the above date, President J. Kunzelman in the chair, and all members present excepting Messrs. Atkins, Spadina and Walten.

Minutes of previous meeting were approved.

Mr. M. F. Walten was excused for non-attendance.

Admitted to membership on transfer—P. Gray, from Local No. 20, Denver, and Miss J. M. Jackson, from Local No. 210, Fresno.

Application for membership of W. Albers was laid over one week.

Mr. R. H. Keaton, on transfer from Local No. 153, was admitted to full membership.

The membership on transfer of J. Goetze was annulled for failure to comply with the provisions of Section 11, Article 3, of the Federation By-laws.

Resigned through withdrawal of transfer—H. Dykmans, of Local No. 153.

Communications were read and acted upon as follows: From Local No. 189, Stockton, with notification of settlement of differences with Stockton Parlor, N. S. G. W.; filed. From Local No. 292, Santa Rosa, relative to Novelty Theater of that city; filed. From Local No. 346, Santa Cruz, with rate for summer engagement at Tent City, Santa Cruz; filed. From manager "High School Girls" company, in reference to Mr. F. Egner; filed. From San Francisco Labor Council, regarding non-attendance of Delegates Lassale and Timmins; Secretary instructed to urge above delegates to attend meetings of the Council. From Executive Council, California State Federation of Labor, regarding financial assistance for locked-out Santa Rosa unionists; on motion, \$5 ordered donated. From Secretary A. F. of M., with appeal of Manager R. E. Johnson from claim of P. Steindorff; Secretary instructed to formulate answer.

Claim was submitted by C. H. Dodge against O. A. Richards for \$14 alleged to be due through failure to receive proper notice. The Secretary was instructed to notify both parties to be in attendance on March 20th, when the claim will be investigated.

Protest was submitted by R. H. Bassett against action of the Board of Directors in granting permission to F. Stark to import a pianist for the Louvre Cafe engagement. After consideration of the matter, it was unanimously decided to reconsider the previous action, and subsequently it was decided to rescind the permission granted and also deny the request made by Mr. Stark to be permitted to import a pianist for the engagement in question.

On motion, J. H. Loeber was excused, because of severe illness, for failure to report for service on March 6, 1906, with union funeral band.

On motion, the Sergeant-at-Arms was instructed to prefer proper charge against G. Jollain for violation of Section 28, Article IV, of the union law.

On motion, members were granted permission to play at established union rates for two performances of the Passion Play at Native Sons' Hall, in March, 1906, with bona fide amateurs.

Agitation Committee made report of work during past week, also that New Century Dancing Club employed non-members for weekly social given at Eagles' Hall, 731 Market street. Adjourned.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the instruction of the Board of Directors, members contracting to furnish orchestras for theatrical engagements are hereby advised that when among the performances given in any one week a performance is given in which the management is not financially interested and does not share in the receipts, such performance must be charged for in accordance with the provisions of Section 12 of the price list.

BRIEFS.

Dues and assessments for the first quarter are now due, and are payable before April 1st, total amount payable being \$2. There have been four death assessments levied of 25 cents each, on account of the deaths of Henry Holmes, Niccolo Leone, Henry Petzold and Anton Bernlochner. Members holding membership in this local on transfers from other locals are not called upon to pay above assessments.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Below is printed an official statement from the International Eight-Hour Committee relative to the 10-per cent assessment. Four hundred and thirty-five unions are now enjoying the eight-hour day:

THE TEN-PER CENT ASSESSMENT—The Executive Council desires to assure the membership that it will discontinue or reduce the assessment, just as soon as such action is practicable.

Experience during our strike shows its cost is not less than \$10 per capita per week on the number of members involved, this including, of course, all expenses incidental to the strike, such as supervision, etc. We now have on our benefit rolls upwards of six thousand people, including the members of the allied trades. A number of the larger cities, New York, Newark, Washington, Boston, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Springfield, Rochester, Hartford, New Haven, Richmond, Cincinnati, Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Syracuse, Minneapolis, St. Paul, etc., in fact, practically all the unions on strike, are retaining the amount accruing from the 10-per cent assessment for local purposes, and with the exception of New York, Washington, Pittsburg, Boston, Chicago, Syracuse and St. Louis, where the benefits are paid from the 10-per cent money, the International Union is paying the constitutional strike benefits and according special monetary assistance. We are also paying the constitutional strike benefits and extending special assistance to nearly all of the other towns involved in the difficulty. At least one-half of the total amount accruing from the 10-per cent assessment is, with the consent of the council, retained by local unions conducting strikes.

Thus, while the revenue received from the 10-per cent assessment is in excess of current expenses, yet it would not be safe at the present time to make any reduction in the assessment.

The position of the International Eight-Hour Committee is that the eight-hour day must be established for all of our members, not alone the 39,000 who now have it, but the 5,000 who are on strike and those who are at present working under contracts including the nine-hour day, and that terminate at future dates. We do not want to rest with partial victory. Victory should be absolute and com-

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Both—in beautiful new departments.

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TWO ENTRANCES:

Market, near 6th - - 6th, near Market

plete and the eight-hour day established beyond any question of doubt.

The unions that have borne the brunt of the battle—Detroit, Chicago, San Antonio, Dallas, Hartford, Newark, Cincinnati, St. Joseph, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Richmond, and many others—must be supported until they also secure the shorter workday. In no sense is the eight-hour day a local question. It was national, and it is still national, and it is as important to the unions in the eight-hour column that the victory shall be complete as it is to the unions now on the firing line. Because of the steadfastness and devotion and loyalty of our members who have been on strike for upwards of six months, the great success achieved since January 1, 1906, was made possible. As far as the International Committee is concerned, no union will be left in the lurch. And this means money.

The Executive Council desires to again state that as soon as it is possible to do so the assessment will be discontinued or reduced, but that action will not be taken until prudence and wisdom permit. In this decision the Executive Council believes that the membership will coincide; that the membership does not want a partial or disputed victory, but the complete triumph of a cause that is right and just, a cause that has met with opposition based on methods that have been a disgrace to the national association of employers attempting to make them effective.

The eight-hour day for all—all for the eight-hour day!

THE GENERAL SITUATION—During the past two months President Lynch has visited Philadelphia, Washington, New York, Rochester, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Des Moines, Omaha, St. Joseph, Richmond, Va.; Boston, Norwood and Lowell, Mass. The trip that included Richmond, Va., and Boston, Norwood and Lowell, Mass., was made the later part of February. In each jurisdiction in the limited time at the command of the International President was made, and our affairs were found to be in first-class condition. Our members on strike are united and determined. There is no apprehension as to the outcome. The establishing of the eight-hour day is accepted as a matter of fact, and the only question is as to time. In Richmond, Va., the strike occurred in September last; there is no discouragement, and the employers are very badly handicapped. In Boston, Mass., our success was beyond our expectations. Boston Typographical Union has more members to-day than at the inception of the difficulty. Twelve hundred members of the union are on an eight-hour basis. In Norwood, Mass., where J. S. Cushing & Company (The Norwood Press) are contesting the eight-hour day, our union, though small in numbers, is putting up a magnificent fight, and, in conjunction with No. 13, will spare no effort to establish the eight-hour day in that territory. In Lowell, Mass., the strike has been on since September; the members are as hopeful as they were at the initiation of the struggle. It is found that the general condition is: Between forty and fifty per cent of the usual number of employees in the composing rooms of the offices affected by the strike with about the same percentage of ability as compared with union printers.

The following letter from Winnipeg to President Lynch shows that the Typothetae is still actively engaged at importing alien labor:

"WINNIPEG, March 6, 1906.—As I notified you by wire last Saturday evening, eleven British printers had arrived to act as strike-breakers. Three more arrived on Sunday morning. Twelve arrived at Halifax yesterday, per S. S. Tunisian, and still a further batch left Liverpool on February 22d. Chas. Brunning, who personally conducted the first importation, has fitted out an office at Central Chambers, 17 Cheapside, London, E. C., and is agent for the National Typothetae. One more got through the

United States lines for St. Paul last Saturday. I have notified President Thomas to look out for him. The shops are truly in a lamentable condition, and the poorest quality and quantity of work is being turned out. Offices formerly employing one union man now have three "free and independents" and have to work overtime at that. The last contingent is the worst-looking specimen of printers I ever saw, and for stupidity, they take the cake. Our bulletin is causing great annoyance to the employers and the distribution is thorough among all classes and is winning much sympathy for us.

"WM. TEMPLEMAN."

On Tuesday last Will J. White received official notification from Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood of his nomination by the vote of local unions taken in February for officers of the International Typographical Union. Mr. White's acceptance was forwarded on Wednesday. Accompanying the notification was the list of eligible candidates for I. T. U. officers who will be placed upon the ballots in the order named, the election taking place on Wednesday, May 16th. President James M. Lynch, First Vice-President John W. Hays and Secretary-Treasurer John W. Bramwood have no opposition. The eligible candidates for delegates to the American Federation of Labor and Trustees of the Union Printers' Home, together with the number of endorsements received from subordinate unions, are as follows:

Delegate to A. F. of L.—Frank K. Foster, Boston, 249; Frank Morrison, Chicago, 216; Hugh Stevenson, Toronto, 198; Michael Colbert, Chicago, 179; Max S. Hayes, Cleveland, 132; H. J. Gottlob, New-

ark, 84; Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee Newspaper Writers, 48; Cornelius Ford, Hoboken, 10.

For Trustee—Thomas F. Crowley, Cincinnati, 211; W. J. White, San Francisco, 191; L. C. Shepard, Grand Rapids, 188; T. D. Fennessy, Los Angeles, 171; Herbert W. Cooke, Boston, 143; John Armstrong, Toronto, 112; P. M. Draper, Ottawa, 96; W. A. Wright, Dallas, 93; Anton J. Chramosta, Chicago-Bohemian, 12; Martin Lacher, Denver, 10.

Arthur A. Hay and T. D. Fennessy of Los Angeles were in San Francisco Tuesday and Wednesday of this week for the purpose of transacting business in connection with the Los Angeles strike.

C. E. Esselstyne, a former member of No. 21, now in Sacramento, paid a short call at headquarters this week. Mr. Esselstyne is representing the paper box factory of P. N. Schmidt, Sacramento.

Reports from W. G. Smith of the *Call*, who recently underwent an operation for cancer at San Jose, are to the effect that he is improving rapidly and will probably be able to return to work in a short time.

LADIES' TAILORS.

The Independent Ladies' Tailors' Union has decided to affiliate with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of America and the application was immediately forwarded to the headquarters in New York City.

The union will also affiliate with the San Francisco Labor Council.

The strike against A. L. Bowhay of 508 Sutter street is still on.

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List of Trade Unions

San Francisco Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., 1159 Mission, near 8th; headquarters rooms 404-405 Emma Spreckels Bldg., 927 Market. Telephone South 447. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock at headquarters. Organizing Committee, 2d-4th Thursday evenings of each month. Label Committee, 2d-4th Wednesday evenings. Law and Legislative Committee, Tuesday evenings. Baggage Messengers & Transferers—2d-4th Tues., 915½ Market.

Bakers 24—1st-3d Sat, 1159 Mission; hdqrs, 1155 Mission. Bakery Wagon Drivers—1st-3d Saturdays, 1159 Mission. Bakers 125 (Crackers)—1st-3d Mondays, 120 O'Farrell. Bakers 274 (Pie)—2d-4th Tuesdays, 1159 Mission. Barbers—Mondays, 32 O'Farrell, hdqrs, 723 Market. Barber Shop Porters & Bath House Employees, 11,963—1st-3d Wednesdays, 161 City Hall av. Bartenders 41—Mondays, 35 Eddy; hdqrs, 14 McAllister, rms 3-4. Bill Posters & Billers 35—1st-3d Thurs, 915½ Market. Blacksmiths 168 (Ship and Machine)—1st-3d Wednesday, 120 O'Farrell. Blacksmith Helpers 316—2d-4th Tues, 120 O'Farrell. Bookbinders 31—1st-3d Fridays, 120 O'Farrell. Boot & Shoe Workers 216—Thursdays, 120 O'Farrell. Boot & Shoe Repairers—Thursdays, 1155 Market. Boot & Shoe Cutters 339—1st-3d Wed, 102 O'Farrell. Brewery Workmen, Int. Union of United—Hdqrs, 1159 Mission. Brewery Workers 7—Branch 1—2d-4th Sat; Branch 5—1st-3d Thur, 1159 Mission. Beer Drivers, 227—Branch 1 (Keg Beer Drivers), 2d Thurs., 1159 Mission; Branch 2 (Bottle Beer Drivers), 4th Thurs., 1159 Mission; hdqrs, Local 227, rm. 12, 935 Market. Beer Bottlers 293—1st-3d Tuesdays, 1159 Mission. Broom Makers—1st-3d Mondays, 915½ Market. Boat Builders—1st-3d Wed, Pioneer Hall, 24 4th. Boxmakers & Sawyers—1st-3d Mondays, 120 O'Farrell. Bootblacks—1st-3d Thursdays, 1525 Stockton. Bottle Caners—2d-4th Fridays, 1749 Mission. Butchers 115—Joint meeting of all members every Thur; Sausage Makers, 1st-3d Wed; Butchertown Branches, 1st Thur; Juniors, 1st-3d Tues; Joint Executive Board, every Mon. Meetings at 32 O'Farrell. Hdqrs, room 4, 32 O'Farrell, Shiels Bldg. Tel Main 3107. Carpenters 483—Monday, 915½ Market. Carriage & Wagon Workers 6—2d-4th Thur, 1133 Mission. Cigarmakers—1st-3d Tue, hdqrs, 1320 Howard, Teutonia Hall. Cloth Hat & Cap Makers—1st-3d Wed, 1159 Mission. Coopers 28 (Slack Workers)—2d Wed, 1133 Mission. Coopers 65—2d-4th Thurs, 121 Eddy. Coopers 131 (Machine)—2d-4th Mon, 102 O'Farrell. Cloak Makers—Tuesdays, Odd Fellows' Bldg; hdqrs, r 208, 927 Market. Cooks 44—Thurs, at hdqrs, 921 Market, 3d floor. Coppermiths 11—2d Sat and last Tues, 275 9th. Cemetery Employees—1st-3d Wed, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View Drug Clerks 472—1st-3d Fridays at hdqrs, 24 4th. Electrical Workers 151—Tuesdays, 35 Eddy. Foundry Employees—2d Tuesday, 1133 Mission. Freight Handlers—1st-3d Tuesdays, 120 O'Farrell. Furniture & Piano Drivers & Helpers—1st-3d Wednesdays, 1159 Mission. Garment Cutters—1st-3d Tuesdays, 24 Eddy. Garment Workers—Thurs, 120 O'Farrell; hdqrs, 927 Market, room 419, 1 to 3 p. m. Gas Workers—2d-4th Thursdays, 35 Eddy. Glass Bottle Blowers—2d-4th Saturdays, 12th & Folsom. Glove Workers—1st-3d Fridays, 32 O'Farrell. Horseshoers 25—1st-3d Tuesdays, 35 Eddy. Hotel, Restaurant & Bar Miscellaneous 110—2d-4th Wed, 121 New Montgomery. Hatters—1st Tues, Jan, April, July, Oct, 69 City Hall ave Hackmen—1st-3d Wed, 120 O'Farrell. Ice Wagon Drivers & Helpers—Mon, 7 Marshall Square. Janitors—1st Sun afternoon, 3 Mon ev'g, 1159 Mission. Jewelry Workers 19—Thursdays, 7 City Hall sq. Laundry Wagon Drivers—2d-4th Wed, 3 10th. Leatherworkers on Horse Goods 57—Thurs, 927 Mission. Machinists 68—Weds, at hdqrs, 1159 Mission. Machine Hands, 11,933—1st-3d Thurs, 1159 Mission. Metal Polishers 128—1st-3d Mondays, 1133 Mission. Molders 164—Tues, 1133 Mission; hdqrs, 1170 Mkt, r 312. Musicians' Mutual Protective 6—2d Thurs, 1:30 p. m.; Board of Directors, Tues, 10 a. m., at hdqrs, 207 Powell. Milk Wagon Drivers—Wed, 120 O'Farrell, Myrtle Hall; hdqrs, 927 Market, room 201. Mailers (newspaper)—4th Mondays, 102 O'Farrell. Milkers, 8861—1st and 3d Tues, 2 p. m., Gruett Hall, nr Five Mile House, Mission Road; hdqrs, 6 Eddy, rm 66. Paper Box Workers—1st-3d Tuesdays 102 O'Farrell. Pattern Makers—Alternate Sat, at hdqrs, r 12, 305 Larkin. Pile Drivers, Bridge & Structural Iron Workers—Tues at hdqrs, 9 Mission. Photo-Engravers 8—1st Sunday, 120 O'Farrell. Printing Pressmen 24—1st-3d Mondays, 32 O'Farrell. Press Feeders & Assistants—2d-4th Mon, 120 O'Farrell; hdqrs, 320 Sansome, room 51. Picture Frame Workers—2d-4th Mon, 102 O'Farrell. Paste Makers—1st-3d Saturdays, 814 Pacific. Pavars—1st Mondays, 120 Ninth. Post Office Clerks—1st and 2d Sun, 11 a. m., 1159 Mission. Retail Clerks 432—Tuesdays, 24 4th. Retail Delivery Drivers—2d and 4th Thursday, 32 O'Farrell, headquarters, room 7. Rammermen—2d Thursdays, 120 Ninth. Shoe Clerks 410—Wednesdays, 120 O'Farrell. Stationary Firemen—1st-3d Thursdays, 1159 Mission. Steam Fitters & Helpers—1st-3d Wed, 7 Marshall Square. Steam Laundry Workers—1st-3d Mondays, 1159 Mission; hdqrs, 927 Market, room 701. Sheet Metal Workers, 249 (Can Makers)—1st-3d Wed, 120 O'Farrell; hdqrs, 509 7th. Ship & Steamship Painters—Tuesdays, 120 O'Farrell. Street Ry Employees, Division 205—Thurs, 731 Market; hdqrs, 927 Market, room 510. Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mon at hdqrs, Mission & East. Ship & Steamboat Joiners, 21—2d-4th Thursdays; 24 Eddy; hdqrs, 14 Folsom. Ship Scalers 11,950—Mondays, 1 Vallejo. Stage Employees—1st-3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 35 Eddy. Stereotypers & Electrotypers—3d Mon, 32 O'Farrell. Sailmakers 11,775—1st Thursdays, 121 Eddy. Ship Drillers—2d-4th Wednesdays, 1159 Mission. Soap, Soda & Candle Workers—1st-3d Wed, 3541 18th. Soda & Mineral Water Bottlers—1st Fri, Pioneer Hall, 24 4th. Soda & Mineral Water Wagon Drivers—2d-4th Wed, 1159 Mission. Stablemen—Mondays, 102 O'Farrell; hdqrs, 21 8th. Sugar Workers—1st-3d Weds, 2d Sun, 1159 Mission. Tanners—Wednesdays, 24th & Potrero ave. Tailors 2—2d-4th Mondays, 120 O'Farrell.

Teamsters—Thurs, 1159 Mission; hdqrs, 690 4th. Tobacco Workers—244 Fremont; at call of Secretary. Typographical—Last Sundays, 32 O'Farrell; hdqrs, 533 Kearny, rooms 18-20. Upholsterers—Tuesdays, 7 Marshall Square. Undertakers—1st-3d Tuesdays, 121 Eddy. Waiters—Wednesdays at hdqrs, 110 Turk. Web Pressmen—1st Monday, 120 O'Farrell. Wool Sorters & Graders—1st-3d Wed, 1138 Mission.

Iron Trades Council—2d-4th Mondays, 1159 Mission.

Allied Printing Trades Council—2d-4th Tues, at hdqrs, 533 Kearny, room 19; Tel Bush 491.

Allied Provision Trades Council—2d-4th Tues, 110 Turk.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 158—2d-4th Wed, 120 O'Farrell.

District Council Retail Clerks—1st-3d Fridays, Sherman Hall, Pioneer bldg, 24 4th.

California State Federation of Labor—Hdqrs, 927 Market, 226. Tel. Jesse 1551. Secretary's hours, 4 to 6 p. m.

Building Trades Council—Thurs ev'gs; Executive Board, Tues ev'gs; business agents, every afternoon at 4:30 at hdqrs, 927 Mission; Tel South 808. Bricklayers 7—Wednesdays, 35 Eddy.

Brick, Tile & Terra Cotta Workers 62—Fridays, South San Francisco.

Bridge & Structural Iron Workers 31—Wed, 35 Eddy.

Brass & Chandelier Wks 158—2d-4th Fri, 1133 Mission.

Building Material Teamsters 216—Sat, 927 Mission.

Carpenters 22—Fridays, 927 Mission.

Carpenters 95—Tuesdays, 423 Broadway.

Carpenters 800 (Amalgamated)—Alter Fri, 927 Mission.

Cement Workers 1—Wednesdays, 927 Mission.

Carpet Mechanics—1st-3d Fridays, 7 Marshall Square.

Casters & Modelers—2d-4th Fridays, 927 Mission.

Electrical Workers 6—Fridays, 35 Eddy.

Elevator Constructors 6—1st-3d Wed, 102 O'Farrell.

Elevator Constructors & Starters—1st-3d Fri, 120 O'Farrell.

Felt & Composition Roofers—1st-3d Wed, 1320 Howard.

Furniture Handlers—1st-3d Fridays, 927 Mission.

Glass Workers (United)—Wednesdays, 927 Mission.

Granite Cutters—2d-4th Fridays, 120 O'Farrell.

Gas & Electric Fixture Hangers—2d-4th Mon, 927 Mission.

Housesmiths & Architectural Iron Workers 78—Wednesdays, 121 New Montgomery.

Holisting Engineers 59—Fridays, 32 O'Farrell.

House Movers—Wednesdays, 1749 Mission.

Housesmiths & Architectural Iron Workers, 78—Wednesdays, 24 4th.

Lathers 65 (Wood, Wire & Metal)—Wed, 117 Turk.

Laborers' Protective Association—1st-3d Fri, 1133 Mission.

Laborers' Protective Union 8944—Tuesdays, 1320 Howard—1st-3d Mondays, 1159 Mission.

Millmen 423—Tuesdays, 927 Mission.

Millmen 422—Tuesdays, 12th and Folsom.

Millwrights 766—Alternate Fridays, 927 Mission.

Marble Cutters & Finishers 38—2d-4th Tues, 1159 Mission.

Metal Workers 104 (Amalgamated Sheet)—1st-3d Fri, 121 New Montgomery; hdqrs, 1504 Market, rms 23-24.

Metal Workers 279 (Amalgamated Sheet)—1st-3d Tues, 927 Mission.

Mosaic Workers—1st-3d Wednesdays, 915½ Market.

Painters 19—Mondays, 927 Mission.

Plasterers 66—Mondays, 1159 Mission.

Plumbers, Gas & Steam Fitters—1st-3d Wed, 32 O'Farrell.

Paint Burners—Mondays, 22d and Petroni ave.

Sign Writers & Pictorial Painters 510—Tues, 927 Mission.

Steam Engineers 64—Mondays, 120 O'Farrell.

Stone & Tile Roofers—1st-3d Wednesdays, 553 Minna.

Stone Cutters' Association (Journeymen)—2d-4th Fridays, 927 Mission.

Stone Sawyers—1st-3d Saturdays, 19th & Harrison.

Steam Pipe Boiler Coverers—1st-3d Mon, 927 Mission.

Shinglers—1st-3d Fridays, 1159 Mission.

Tile Layers 49 (Ceramic, Mosaic, Encaustic)—2d-4th Fridays, 927 Mission.

Tent & Awning Makers 1—1st-3d Mon, 102 O'Farrell.

Varnishers & Polishers 134—Tues, 161 City Hall ave.

Wood Carvers & Modelers Assn—1st-3d Fri, 927 Mission.

Window Shade Workers—1st-3d Mondays, 927 Mission.

City Front Federation—Wed, Sailors' Hall, East & Mission. John Kean, Business Agent, 44 East.

Bay & River Steamboatmen's Union—Sun at hdqrs, 54 Mission.

*Coopers 65—2d-4th Thursdays, 121 Eddy.

*Engineers 59 (Holisting—Portable)—Fri, 32 O'Farrell.

Fishermen's Protective Union of the Pacific Coast and Alaska—Fridays, hdqrs, 9 Mission.

Longshore Lumbermen—1st-3d Thursdays, 1133 Mission.

Marine Cooks & Stewards—Thursdays, 54 Mission.

Marine Firemen—Tuesdays, 46 Stuart.

Marine Painters—Last Fridays, 1159 Mission.

*Pile Drivers, Bridge & Structural Iron Workers—Tuesdays at hdqrs, 9 Mission.

Riggers & Stevedores—Mondays, 121 New Montgomery.

Riggers—1st Tuesday, 10 Howard.

*Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays at hdqrs, East and Mission.

*Ship & Steamboat Joiners 21—2d-4th Thursdays, 24 Eddy; hdqrs, 14 Folsom.

Shipwrights (Oakland)—2d-4th Fridays, 618 Broadway, Oakland.

Shipwrights (San Francisco)—4th Thurs, 102 O'Farrell.

Shippers, Porters & Packers—2d-4th Tuesdays, 117 Turk.

*Teamsters—Thurs, 1159 Mission; hdqrs, 690 4th.

*Affiliated with the Labor Council also.

*Affiliated with the Building Trades Council also.

Edward has just returned from foreign service and his brow was troubled. "I gave you that parrot as a birthday present, did I not, Amelia?" he asked. "Yes; but surely, Teddy, you are not going to speak of your tokens as if—" "It was young and speechless at the time?" "Yes"—with increasing wonder—"and it has never been out of this parlor." "There are no other young ladies in this house?" "No; there are not." "Then, why—why, when I k-kissed your photograph in yonder album, while waiting for you, did that wretched bird imitate your voice and say: 'Don't do that Herbert; please don't'?"—Ex.

His Memory Jogger.

There is no doubt that the tying of a piece of string around the finger is a really good aid to a poor memory, and there is a well-authenticated case of a man who tied a piece of cotton around his finger in the morning to remind him to get his hair cut. On the way home to dinner that evening he noticed the piece of cotton.

"Ah, yes, I remember!" he said. And, smiling proudly, he entered the accustomed shop and sat down before the accustomed artist.

"Er—yes, sir?" said the artist, puzzled inquiry in his tones.

"Eh?—oh, yes; cut my hair, please," commanded the absent-minded one curtly.

"Why, certainly, sir, if you wish it," said the artist. "But you won't mind my mentioning the fact that I cut it this morning, will you?"—Ex.

A child who was afraid in the dark was put to bed one night by its mother, who then left it alone. The young one immediately set up a howl, and its mother to quiet it went to the door and said: "Be quiet, my dear, do you want your dollie?" "No," quailed the infant, "I don't want my dollie." "Well, you must be quiet; remember God is with you." "I don't want my dollie and I don't want God," was the reply; "I want some one with a skin face."—Argonaut.

Robbie's father had a man drop in to see him. After they had chatted a few minutes the guest was offered the only cigar at the table, so Robbie was sent upstairs for a fresh box. As the boy reached the top stairs his father was startled to hear: "Which kind, pap? Do you want those you smoke yourself or the kind you give away?"—Ex.

Newly-arrived American (to newsboy)—How marvelously cheap newspapers are in London, to be sure! We have to pay more than double the price in New York. Newsboy (extending his hand)—You can pay double the price now, sir, if it will make you feel any more at home, sir.—Ex.

The class in history was under fire. "Mickey," asked the teacher, "can you name three of the world's greatest battles?" "Certainly, mum," answered Mickey, with the air of one who knows. Dere wuz de Fitzsimmons-Corbett contes', de Jeffries-Fitzsimmons mixup, an' de recent Britt-Nelson go!"—Chicago American.

"Your honor," said the attorney, "this man's insanity takes the form of a belief that every one wants to rob him. He won't allow even me, his counsel, to approach him." "Maybe he's not so crazy, after all," murmured the court, in a judicial whisper.—Tit-Bits.

Bachelor—"Can a marriage be successful on an income of \$10 per week?" Married man—"It would have to be, because a man could never save enough to start divorce proceedings."—Ex.

"Why are you so extravagant?" asked a newly-wedded husband of his wife. "I am simply trying to live up to the diamond ring and things you gave me when we were sweethearts," was her unanswerable reply.—Ex.

Mr. Honeymoon—"Ah, precious, I see you have prepared some pudding with your own dear little hands. What kind is it, dearest?"

Mrs. Honeymoon—"T-t-hat isn't pudding; that's b-b-bread," sobbingly replied the bride.—Ex.

Weary Willie—"Say, lady, can you give me another one of them flannel cakes like you give me yesterday?" Charitable Old Lady—"Certainly; did you like that one so much?" Weary Willie—"Yes'm; it made a fine half sole for one shoe and now I want to fix the other one."—Ex.

List of Union Offices Allied Printing Trades Council



Abbott, F. H., Cowell building, Sansome and Clay.
 Altwater Printing Co., 2593-2595 Mission.
 Althof & Bahls, 524 Sacramento.
 Art Printery, The, 41-43 Eighth.
 Barnhart & Swasey, 107 New Montgomery.
 *Barry, Jas. H., The Star Press, 429 Montgomery.
 *Belcher & Phillips, 508 Clay.
 Ben Franklin Press, 123 Seventh.
 Bensen & Liss, 776 Bryant.
 *Berry Bros., 320 Sansome.
 *Bickell, L. A., 19 First.
 Black Cat Press, 402 McAllister.
 Boulton-Leichner Co., 519 Filbert.
 Boutes, Louis E., 1833 Green.
 Brown, Andrew, Printing Co., First and Mission.
 *Bruno, W. N. Co., 609 Mission.
 Budde, H. F., Cal. Press, 407 1/2 Turk.
 Clayburgh, Lellich Co., Inc., City Hall Square.
 Church Press, 23 Davis.
 Collins, C. J., 16 Hayes.
 Commercial Art Co., 519 Mission.
 *Commercial Publishing Company, First and Mission.
 Cook, The Morton L., 144 Second.
 *Crocker, H. S. Co., 217 Bush.
 Cubery & Co., 587 Mission.
 Danish Printing Co., 410 Kearny.
 *Daily Racing News, 21-23 First.
 Day & McClintan, 538 Sacramento.
 Dettner-Wilson Press, 118 Front.
 Drake & Baker, 850 Market.
 Drum Bros., 633 Mission.
 Eastman, Frank & Co., 509 Clay.
 Eastman & Mitchell, 28 First.
 *Fording & Halle, 28 First.
 Francis-Valentine Co., 5 Anna Lane, off Eddy.
 Gabriel Printing Co., 320 Sansome.
 *Galloway Publishing Co., 146 Second.
 Gilmartin Publishing Co., The, 19 First.
 Guedet Printing Co., 935 Market.
 Guenther, C. F., 120 Sutter.
 Golden State Printing Company, 73 Third.
 Golden West Press, 146 Second.
 Goodman Printing Company, 222 Mission.
 Hancock Bros., 809 Mission.
 *Harvey, John D., 509 Clay.
 *Hayden Printing Co., 417 Montgomery.
 *Hicks-Judd Co., 21-23 First.
 *Hiester, Wm. A., 529 California.
 Hill, J. Harley Co., 657 Gough.
 Hinds, H. C., 809 Mission.
 Hughes, E. C. & Co., 511 Sansome.
 Illinois-Pacific Glass Works, 10-16 Main.
 Jalumstein Printing Co., 310 Hayes.
 Janssen Printing Co., 23 Stevenson.
 Knarston Printing Co., 529 Washington.
 Lafontain, J. R., 535 California.
 Lane & Stapleton, 41 Third.
 Latham & Emanuel, 511 Sacramento.
 *Leader, The, 532 Commercial.
 Livingston, L., 540 Clay.
 Levison Printing Co., 514 Sacramento.
 Luce & Iler Co., 406 Sansome.
 Lynch, James T., 514 Kearny.
 Lyon, W. T. & Co., 161 First.
 Magner Printing Co., The Nat. A., 7 Dikeman Place.
 Majestic Press, The, 314 Eighth.
 McCracken Printing Co., 509 Kearny.
 Medina & Co., 221 Sacramento.
 Meyerfield, Alfred M., 414 Pine.
 Monahan, John & Co., 412 Commercial.
 Moore-Hinds Co., 28 First.
 Morris & Bain, 108 Market.
 *Murdock, C. A. & Co., 532 Clay.
 Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 Nevin, C. W. & Co., 532 Commercial.
 Occidental Mystic Press, 506 Hyde.
 Pacific Goldsmith Publishing Co., 146 Second.
 Pacific Heights Printery, 2438 Sacramento.
 Partridge, John, 306 California.
 *Pernau Bros., 543 Clay.
 Phillips & Van Orden, 508 Clay.
 Police Bulletin of San Francisco, Hall of Justice.
 Polk Street Printing Co., 1819 Polk.
 *Recorder Publishing Co., 516 Commercial.
 Roesch, Louis Co., 321-25 Sansome.
 Rooney, J. V. Co., 1308 Mission.
 Samuel, William, 411 1/2 California.
 *San Francisco Newspaper Union, 405-407 Sansome.
 San Francisco Tageblatt, 305 Larkin.
 *Shanly, J. M., 414 Clay.
 *Smyth, Owen H., 511 Sacramento.
 Sneider & Orozco, 521 Clay.
 *Spaulding, Geo. & Co., 414 Clay.
 Springer & Co., 240 Ellis.
 *Stanley-Taylor Co., 656 Mission.
 Standard Printing Co., 518 Clay.
 Sterrett Co., W. L., 933 Market.
 Stuetzel & Co., 144 Second.
 *Sunset Press, 1327 Market.
 Sutter Press, The, 240 Stockton.
 Tomoye Press, 144 Union Square av.
 Town Talk Printing Co., 146 Second.
 Turner, H. S., 3232 Mission.
 United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
 Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 17 Fremont St.
 Valleau & Peterson, 410 Sansome.
 Waldo Press, 777 Folsom.
 Wale Printing Co., Cowell building, Sansome and Clay.
 Wenderoth & Brown, 319 California.
 Werner, Geo. A., 1067 Howard.
 Western Fine Arts Co., 529 Clay.
 Williams, Joseph, 142 Seventh.
 Winkler, Chas. W., 146 Second.
 Winterburn, Jos., 417 Clay.
 Woodward W. A. & Co., 12 Sutter.

BOOKBINDERS.

Althof & Bahls, 524 Sacramento.
 Brown & Power Co., 508 Clay.
 Buswell & Co., 536 Clay.
 Commercial Publishing Co., First and Mission.
 Crocker, H. S. Co., 217 Bush.
 McGeeney, Wm. H., 23 Stevenson.
 Hicks-Judd Co., 21-23 First.
 Kitchen, Jr. Co., John, 510-514 Commercial.
 Levison Printing Co., 514 Sacramento.
 McIntyre, J. B., 424 Sansome.
 Malloye, F., 422 Sacramento.
 Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 Phillips Bros., 505 Clay.
 Webster, Fred L., 19 First.

Whelan, Richard I. & Co., 42 Stuart.
 MAILERS.
 San Francisco Mailing Co., 609 Mission, 5th Floor.
 PHOTO-ENGRAVERS AND ETCHERS.
 Barnhart & Swasey, 107 New Montgomery.
 Bingley Photo Engraving Co., 529 Clay.
 Bolton & Strong, 621 Clay.
 California Engraving Co., 506 Mission.
 Janssen Printing Company, 23 Stevenson.
 San Francisco Etching Co., 109 New Montgomery.
 McCabe & Sons, 611 Merchant.
 Sierra Engraving Co., 324 Grant av.
 Sunset Engraving Company, 1327 Market.
 Union Engraving Co., 144 Union Square av.
 Yosemite Engraving Co., 24 Montgomery.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.
 American Press Association, 19 First.
 Hoffschneider Bros., 412 Commercial.
 Martin & Co., 508 Clay.

*Linotype office.
 †Lanston Monotype office.
 ‡Simplex office.

The department store clerk was at the heiress' feet. "Will you have me?" he begged. "I offer you my heart and hand." The infatuated girl bent toward him. "I'll take them!" she whispered. And then he spoiled it all by absently calling "cash!"—*Exchange.*

Joseph Chamberlain was the guest of honor at a dinner in an important city. The mayor presided, and when the coffee was being served, the Mayor leaned over and touched Mr. Chamberlain, saying: "Shall we let the people enjoy themselves a little longer, or had we better have your speech now?"—*Ex.*

Easy Enough—Rastus—"Mah land! Dis ol' mule sho'ly is de most cantankerous beast. Cawn't meck him move any but backwahd." Dennis—"Shure, that's aisy to fix. Jist turn your saddle 'round the other way an' ye'll hov him."

Means and Means—"Cheer up," said the lawyer, "we may still win this case. I haven't exhausted all the means—" "But you've exhausted all mine," interrupted the client gloomily.

One Method—"Gentlemen," said the Congressman in his speech, "we must have peace, but how?" "All of you over 60 take chloroform," suggested a spectator in the gallery.

"Is he a thoroughly honest man?" "I don't know," answered the man from Missouri. "I have trusted him with hundreds of thousands of dollars, but I never tried him with a book or an umbrella."—*Washington Star.*

Kind Lady—If I give you something to eat will you wash your face and hands? Poor Hobo—Youse misunderstood me, lady. I said I wuz hungry—I didn't say I wuz starvin' an' desperate.—*Ex.*

Wright Hardware Co.

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NOTICE

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"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9, 1906.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post at home where it can be conveniently referred to. Officers of unions are requested to have the list posted weekly on bulletin board at headquarters.

Owl Drug Company, 1128 Market; also 80 Geary.

M. Siminoff, Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House, 1228 Market street, Pacific Cloak and Suit House, 1142 Market street, and Globe Cloak House, 1028 Market street.

Sanborn, Vail & Co., 741 Market street, stationery, printing, picture frames, novelties, etc.

Triest & Company, 116 Sansome street, jobbers of hats.

Garibaldi Bros., 703-705 Battery street, manufacturers of macaroni, etc.

E. H. Marks, St. Louis Clothing Co., 517 Kearny street.

Bekins Van and Storage Company, 11 Montgomery street.

Lurline Baths, Larkin and Bush streets.

Olympic Salt Water Baths, Seventh and Mission streets.

Product of J. E. Tilt Shoe Company of Chicago, Ill.

California Woolen Mills, Napa, Cal.

National Biscuit Company's product.

Kullman, Salz & Co., Benicia, Cal.

A. B. Patrick & Co., 415 Front street, tanners.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company.

Pioneer Soap Co., 220 California street.

J. I. Doyle's Arcade Stables, Sixth and Clara streets.

Waffle Kitchen, 1007 Market street.

P. Connolly's saloon, 542 Fourth street.

WAITERS.

Waiters' Union, No. 30, has finally adopted its new wage scale. The only changes of importance related to one-day relief men and one-day extra men, who are hereafter to receive \$2.50 a day.

The following members have been appointed a committee to revise the constitution: E. R. Moss, C. D. Laughlin, Bert Larue, Roy Allen, William Koglin, J. E. Marsh, George Cree, B. C. Lavery, George Miller, A. C. Beck, F. Morf, Conrad Zeiss, M. P. Scott and J. W. McAdams.

Joseph Williams, F. Neils and W. S. Moore have been elected to fill vacancies on the Executive Board.

Both the Waiters and Cooks are conducting an active campaign against the Golden West restaurant, 9 Stockton and 10 Ellis street, conducted by Bennett, President of the Restaurant Keepers' Association. Bennett has refused to pay union wages or grant his employees union hours. The unions have a wagon on the streets advertising the fact that the Golden West is a non-union concern. Pickets have been placed in the vicinity of the restaurant, and boxes of matches are being distributed with the following printed thereon:

"Golden West restaurant, 9 Stockton street and 10 Ellis street, is not a union house. Ask waiter for working button."

The Waiters have adopted the "Universal Working Button" proposed by the Allied Provision Trades Council. Members will be required to pay 10 cents for a set of buttons for twelve months, and if they lose any of the buttons will be obliged to pay for another set.

The Retail Shoe Clerks initiated two candidates for membership at their last meeting, and several applications were received.

W. L. Carter was unanimously elected Vice-President, to fill an unexpired term.

JAPANESE-KOREAN EXCLUSION LEAGUE

The Executive Board of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League met at headquarters, 927 Market street, on the 10th inst., President O. A. Tveitmoie in the chair.

CREDENTIALS—From Book Binders, No. 31, for Bernard Hassler. Applications from C. L. Desmond and U. T. Sime.

COMMUNICATIONS—From San Francisco Labor Council, setting Tuesday, March 13th, as the date for the joint committee meeting for the purpose of devising ways and means of conferring with the Liquor Dealers' Association relative to the employment of Asiatics; filed. From Bartenders League, No. 378, of Bakersfield, Woodsmen and Saw Mill Workers of Fortuna, Theatrical Stage Employees of Los Angeles, Carpenters of Pacific Grove, Labor Council of Napa, Building Trades Council of Marin County, Paving Cutters' Union, No. 31, of Santa Rosa, Woodsmen and Saw Mill Workers of Blue Lake, Woodsmen and Saw Mill Workers of Eureka, California Council, No. 1, Daughters of Liberty, sending in their monthly contributions. From Congressmen Hayes, McKinlay, Kahn, Needham, Knowland and Senators Perkins and Flint, notifying the League of having sent copies of the Foster bill. From Department of State, Washington, D. C., in reply to the League's request relative to the shipment of seamen from Hongkong, Kobe and Yokohama. From Allen's Press Clipping Bureau, in relation to warrant No. 276, which had been misplaced and lost; on motion received and Secretary directed to make a duplicate warrant and have the firm sign the same for reference. From Mr. Geo. Keeling, Secretary of the Eureka Federated Trades and Labor Council in relation to our movement and requesting literature; received and request granted. From Trades and Labor Council of Kalamazoo, Michigan, and Washington Central Trades Assembly of Washington, Pa., advising the League of having indorsed our resolution, and having sent a number of protests relative to the Foster bill. From Brotherhood of Teamsters, No. 70, Oakland, Cal., in relation to their membership; on motion received and referred to the Secretary for answer.

BILLS—The following bills were audited and ordered paid:

M. Whisnant, salary, \$12; A. E. Yoell, salary, \$25; postage, \$12.50; Remington Typewriter Co., for one 4-drawer "A" cabinet desk (shopworn), \$21; Remington Typewriter Co., first installment on typewriter, \$5; Allen's Press Clipping Bureau, February, \$4; R. B. Ogilvie, moving office furniture and cleaning, \$1; Wells, Fargo & Co., expressage to Los Angeles, 95 cents; Wadham Towel Co., supplying towels for February, 75 cents.

SECRETARY'S REPORT—Secretary submitted his regular weekly report, which was, upon motion, received and concurred in.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES—Committee on Publicity and Statistics—Delegate Macarthur reported that the pamphlet submitted by Mr. W. K. Roberts was completed, printed, and his share of the same had been forwarded to him; that the index of the League's pamphlet had been compiled and that the publication of same would possibly be ready for next Saturday evening.

Committees on Finance and Organization reported that the funds of the League were increasing, and likewise the number of affiliated organizations, and that they were still carrying out the work assigned to them.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES—Delegates Williams and Hulme were on motion appointed to act in conjunction with Delegate DeSucca to audit the books, and the Secretary instructed to notify ex-Treasurer McDougald of the time and place of meeting.

Committee on the advisability of a public demonstration, on motion granted further time.

NEW BUSINESS—On motion, Delegates Macarthur and E. B. Carr were appointed to act in conjunction with the President to confer with Mayor Schmitz

in relation to the convention which is to be held under the auspices of the city next May.

Delegate Bowlan and also the President reported the action of the Labor Council and Building Trades Council in reference to the resolutions adopted by the League at its last general meeting.

The proposition of commemorating the anniversary of the League on the first Sunday in May was freely discussed, when it was decided to take the matter under advisement.

The Secretary-Treasurer reported the following receipts for the week: Federated Trades, San Jose, \$6; House Movers, No. 1, \$2.25; Teamsters, No. 216, \$8; Holly Park Improvement Club, \$2; Brewery Workmen, No. 7, \$4; Abraham Lincoln Council, Jr. Order, \$2.20; Cap Makers, No. 9, \$1.25; Marine Painters, \$2; Iroquois Club, \$2; Laborers, No. 8944, \$9; Elevator Conductors, \$1.30; Ordnance Men, No. 9585, \$45 cents; Masters and Pilots, \$10; Bar Tenders, No. 378, Bakersfield, \$1; Janitors, No. 114, 75 cents; Woodsmen, No. 4, Fortuna, \$1.15; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$3; Furniture Handlers, No. 1, \$1; Painters, No. 19, \$15.95; C. L. Desmond, 50 cents; Carpenters, No. 483, \$10.50; Carpenters, No. 1279, Los Angeles, \$1.79; Carpenters, No. 806, 47 cents; Electrical Workers, No. 151, \$4.60; Napa Labor Council, \$1.02; United Glass Workers, \$2.50; Blacksmith Helpers, No. 316, 75 cents; Woodsmen and Saw Mill Workers, Eureka, \$2.40; Soda Water and Ice Wagon Drivers, No. 610, \$1; Woodsmen of Blue Lake, \$2.25; Sheet Metal Workers, No. 276, 75 cents; Santa Rosa Paving Cutters, No. 31, \$1; Tanners, No. 9, 75 cents; Car Men, Division No. 205, \$21.50; Plasterers, No. 66, \$3; Carpenters, No. 422, \$5.50; Lathers' Union, No. 65, \$1.50; California Council, Daughters of Liberty, \$1.86; Cooks, No. 44, \$6; Flour and Cereal Employees, 15 cents; Book Binders, No. 31, \$2; Theatrical Stage Employees, No. 33, \$1; Plumbers, No. 280, Pasadena, 25 cents; San Joaquin Building Trades Council, \$10; Teamsters, No. 224, \$3; Steamship Painters, No. 986, 50 cents; Barber Shop and Bath Employees, \$1.20.

SUMMARY.

Balance on hand March 1, 1906.....\$439.46
Contributions received to date..... 196.38

Total\$635.84
Expenditures to date 96.50

Balance on hand March 10th.....\$539.34
Deposited in bank since February 10, 1906.. 746.37
Drawn from bank since February 10, 1906.. 211.62

Bank balance\$534.75
In hands of Treasurer this date..... 4.59

Total\$539.34
Meeting adjourned to meet Saturday, March 17.

NOTICE—Contributions for the month of March are now due and the same may be paid at the offices of the League, Rooms 318-319, Emma Spreckels Building, 927 Market street. General meeting of the League April 1, 1906.

WAITRESSES.

The Waitresses' Union initiated twenty-three candidates for membership at the last meeting. Sophie Anderson was elected a member of the Board of Trustees. Mrs. R. S. Drake was elected a Delegate to the Labor Council. Bessie Ryan was elected a member of the Executive Board.

Cooks' Union, Local No. 44, presented the Waitresses' Union with a hardwood gavel.

On Saturday evening, March 24th, the Cracker Bakers' Union, Local No. 125, will hold its third annual ball, at Native Sons' Hall. Following is the committee in charge: P. C. McGowan, chairman; John Robinson, William Gimble, A. J. Perkins and Chas. Cortsen.

Diamonds, Jewelry and Silverware at prices to suit the workman's pocket. BALDWIN JEWELRY CO., 978 MARKET ST.